

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 12 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 54. 2 p.m. 59  
Humidity 94. 73

February 12, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 52 p.m. 60  
Humidity 63 57

2829 日九廿月二十年寅甲

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

五拜禮 號二十月二年寅甲

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### U. S. NOTES TO BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

### GERMANY WARNED AGAINST ATTACKING MERCHANT VESSELS.

### American Cargo Seized by British Authorities.

### FOODSTUFFS DESTINED TO GERMANY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### Britain Seizes American Cargo.

Feb. 11, 3.35 p.m.  
The British authorities have seized the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer *Wilhelmina*, which has arrived at Falmouth. The cargo was consigned to an American subject in Hamburg. The seizure is justified by the German Government's appropriation and distribution of foodstuffs, as the cargo would otherwise have been passed as destined to the civilian population.

### U. S. Notes to Britain and Germany.

Feb. 11, 3.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Government has sent Notes to Britain and Germany. Both are friendly in tone.

The former makes observations regarding the use of neutral flags, pointing out that frequent use might endanger neutral vessels.

### A Warning.

The Note to Germany makes it clear that any attack on a vessel flying the American flag without its being definitely ascertained that the use of the flag is fictitious will be viewed as a grave matter and will result in serious complications.

### The Indian Situation.

The following telegram has been received by the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong:—

Delhi, Feb. 11, 8.41 p.m.

Situation in India continues to be generally satisfactory. Frontier remains quiet.

Chief General Staff, Delhi.

### French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

Feb. 11.

On the 9th, there was only artillery fighting on the Aisne and in Champagne, which was distinctly fierce. The French blew up a German trench at Fay, south-east of Peronne.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Feb. 10, 8.15 p.m.

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 71.50. On the 9th, fierce artillery fighting prevailed at several points on the front, notably on the Aisne and in Champagne.

An unimportant infantry action took place in Lorraine, north-east of Manonville, where we repulsed attacks by the enemy.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

A Petrograd message says that on the opening of the Duma, M. Sazanoff, the Foreign Minister, was continually cheered. He spoke of the unity between the Powers of the Triple Entente and declared that Russia was sure of final victory.

Speakers of every party affirmed that the Allies must crush Germany before signing peace, which must not be concluded separately.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### The Ways of a Rebel.

Feb. 10, 3.25 p.m.

The *Pretoria News*, which has announced that the Germans have shot the rebel leader Maritz for treachery, now adds that Maritz had asked officers of the Union force whether his life would be spared if he surrendered. He was told that no conditions could be granted. Maritz left on the understanding that, besides surrendering himself, he would try and bring in the German artillery.

The *Pretoria News* gives a new version of the fight at Kakamas. It says that Maritz was leading the Germans there when his treachery was discovered, and that the German artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty after severe loss.

### A Lull.

Feb. 10, 4.45 p.m.

To-day's Paris communique says:—  
There have been only artillery engagements of some intensity and a small infantry affair to the north-east of Manonville. Our outposts drove back the enemy's posts from Remaumont.

### Austrian Depression.

Feb. 10, 7.20 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that a pessimistic Austrian communique says that deep snow in the Carpathians greatly impedes marching and fighting.

The statement admits that the Russians are strongly pressing against the Dukla Pass, and that the remainder of the Russian front is so strongly fortified that the Austrian operations are rendered slow.

The communique concludes:—"Heavy fighting and bitter difficulties are experienced. We must be content to press the enemy back, step by step, and to repel his attempts to break through without weakening the remainder of our front."

### Britain's Great Army.

Feb. 10, 10 p.m.

The House of Commons has unanimously adopted the Army Estimates for 3,000,000 men.

### Good Work by Russian Destroyers.

Feb. 11, 5.30 a.m.

An official statement issued at Petrograd states that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three batteries at Trebizond (Asia Minor), destroyed three bridges at Platana and Rize and sank fifty sailing ships.

### Russia's Daily War Bill.

Feb. 11, 5.37 a.m.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Duma and Council of Empire have voted the Budget.

In the course of the debate, it was stated that the war was costing Russia \$1,400,000 sterling daily. It was also stated that Russian trade is operating practically unchanged.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

### The Sinking of British Merchantmen.

The Admiralty has published reports of masters of the British ships *Ikaria* and *Toko Maru*, which were torpedoed by German submarines.

The *Ikaria* was on a voyage from Brazil to Havre and London when, on January 31, at a point to the north-west of Havre, the ship was struck by a torpedo and began to sink. The only warning was the sight of the torpedo trail when 30 feet from the ship. The ship was, however, towed into Havre.

The *Toko Maru* was on a voyage from New Zealand to Havre, and was also struck by a torpedo near Havre, entirely without warning. The Master sighted a periscope, thus establishing the cause of disaster. The ship sank immediately. The crew were saved by a French mine-sweeper.

The British ship *Orizole* has been missing since January 30. She was bound to Havre. There is grave reason to fear that she was also sunk by a German submarine with the loss of all hands, as life-buoys marked *Orizole* have been washed up at Bze, Sussex.

### LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Ceylon Papers.)

### Wilson Liner Sinks.

The Wilson liner *Hydra* has foundered off the coast of Donegal owing to the shifting of the cargo in a storm. Two of the crew reached shore. A boat containing 18 men is missing.

### Premature Rejoicings.

Calcutta, January 24th.—With reference to the report that the Governor of Chanderagore has received a telegram announcing a general German repulse, the *Statesman* says that the telegram which gave rise to the report was despatched from Paris on Friday at 7 p.m. It was addressed, not to the Governor, but to the Procureur de la Republique at Chanderagore, and consisted of two code words, which, as agreed upon in August, were interpreted:—"Germans repulsed from French soil. Hoist flags." The officials at Chanderagore were satisfied with the authenticity of the telegram, but the official communique of a later date inicate that this rejoicing was premature.

### Roumania Preparing.

Lahore, Jan. 23rd.—A *Civil and Military Gazette* cablegram quotes the *Morning Post's* correspondent at Berne to the effect that Roumanian students at Swiss universities have been ordered by telegram to rejoin their regiments.

### Accident in the Suez Canal.

London, Jan. 20th.—The *Ophir* has gone ashore in the Suez Canal on her voyage to London from Brisbane.

### The War with Turkey.

A Cairo communique says that as the concentration of the Turkish Army south of Palestine progresses, the difficulties of an advance across Sinai are increasingly apparent. Only one route is possible and points where a force advancing can attack equally circumscribed. Lines of defence on the canal are designed according to the latest experience gained in Europe, and the Turks must advance over an open ground exposed to the fire of heavy guns of warships, rifles and machine guns.

### The Wheat Supply.

London, Jan. 20th.—The cessation of the prolonged rain in the Argentine, which up to the present has prevented movements in the wheat crop, together with huge shipments en route from Canada and America, has favourably influenced the markets and a fall of a shilling per quarter in the English markets was registered to-day. A further easement in the prices is expected.

### The Position of America.

Washington, Mr. Lodge, in the Senate, opposed the Ship Purchase Bill, stating that it would bring the United States within measurable distance of war not merely with England, but with France, Russia, and Japan. The purchase of the intoned German vessels would relieve the owners of the heavy expense of upkeep, besides handing them about forty million dollars. Therefore, great assistance would be given to one of the belligerents which might be construed as a breach of neutrality. Referring to the case of the *Daos*, Mr. Lodge added that it seemed a dangerous business to indulge in such test cases in a time of war.

### Novel War Implements.

An officer describing instruments of warfare says they have been using a wonderful pistol firing fire balls and lifting up the ground. We have got a new kind of bomb. One killed 30 Germans recently. It is reported that the Germans have got a land torpedo burrowing under the earth.

### Austrian Prince in Germany.

The mission of the Austrian heir-presumptive to Germany is exciting considerable speculation. It is believed in some quarters that he is seeking Germany's permission to conclude a separate peace, although in view of the pro-German sympathies of Baron Harian it is more probable that the object of the mission is to secure greater support from Germany, particularly in order to check the growing peace movement in Austria.

### Holland to Keep Army on Service.

London, Jan. 23. The Hague.—A Note to Parliament says that now, as in August, the entire military forces must be at the immediate disposition of the Government. It adds that Government naturally is in possession of information on this subject, of which the public has no knowledge, and it considers it contrary to the interests of the country to make any communication thereon.

### Aeroplanes at War.

London, Jan. 23. Dunkirk.—An eye-witness says that the aerial battle here was most thrilling. German aeroplanes swooped on the town and dropped a record number of bombs. Repeated violent explosions were heard. Then there was a magnificent sight. The French and British aeroplanes appeared and a fierce fight ensued in which the Allies drove the Germans before them. There were few casualties owing to the inhabitants' calmness, experience teaching them to go to their cellars promptly. A single Taube reappeared in the afternoon and dropped one bomb, when it had to go at full speed to escape.

### Enemy Troops Transferred.

London, Jan. 24th, Rome.—It is understood that an exchange of Austrian and German troops is being arranged. A considerable number of Germans are to go to Hungary and Austrians are to be sent to Flanders.

### American Cotton Adventure.

Washington.—The War Risk Bureau, after consultation with the Treasury, has agreed to insure the cargo of cotton on the *Dacia*, but not the ship. It is understood that the State Department has not advised the vessel's sailing but is leaving with the owners the responsibility of a decision. It is rumoured in New York that the *Dacia* has left Galveston for Norfolk, Virginia, keeping inside the three mile limit.

### The Recent Air Raid.

The air raid on the English Coast is regarded as a reconnaissance owing to the smallness of the bombs, which, nevertheless were most powerful. One unexploded bomb was found; it weighed nearly sixty pounds. There is the wildest delight in Germany, where the raid is described as only the beginning. The Kaiser congratulated Count Zeppelin as the "Commander of My Air Fleet."

### Invasion of Belgium—A Significant Poster.

New York, Dec. 29.—Mr. Courtrell, a Kentucky resident, who was in Belgium for 17 years, states that on visiting Liege immediately after the German occupation, he noticed German military posters, headed, in German, "The City of Liege," with the printed date, "1918," cancelled in blue pencil, and the date of 1914 substituted, proving that it was the Kaiser's long premeditated intention to invade Belgium.

### TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The war is costing Russia \$1,400,000 daily.

In spite of the war, Russian trade is operating practically unchanged.

The U.S. Government has sent Notes to Britain and Germany regarding the use of neutral flags.

The House of Commons has unanimously adopted the Army Estimates providing for three million men.

The latest Austrian communique dealing with the fighting in the Carpathians is pessimistic in tone.

It is stated that the rebel Maritz intended to bring in the German artillery besides surrendering himself.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement regarding the torpedoing of British merchantmen by the Germans.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have bombarded batteries at Trebizond, destroyed three bridges and sunk 50 sailing ships.

It is reported that the treachery of the rebel Maritz was discovered when he was leading the Germans at Kakamas and that the German artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty.

### NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A special article on foodstuffs as contraband appears elsewhere.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 8.

General news and an article headed "Merry French Soldiers" appear on page 3.

Commander Busmann's concluding lecture on the evolution of Germany is reported elsewhere.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
"The Grotesques," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### Monday, February 15.

Italian Grand Opera Co.—Theatre Royal.

### Saturday, February 20.

Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—City Hall—noon.

### Saturday, February 27.

Concert in aid of Allied Forces' Tobacco Fund—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

### Thursday, March 5.

Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

### Friday, March 6.

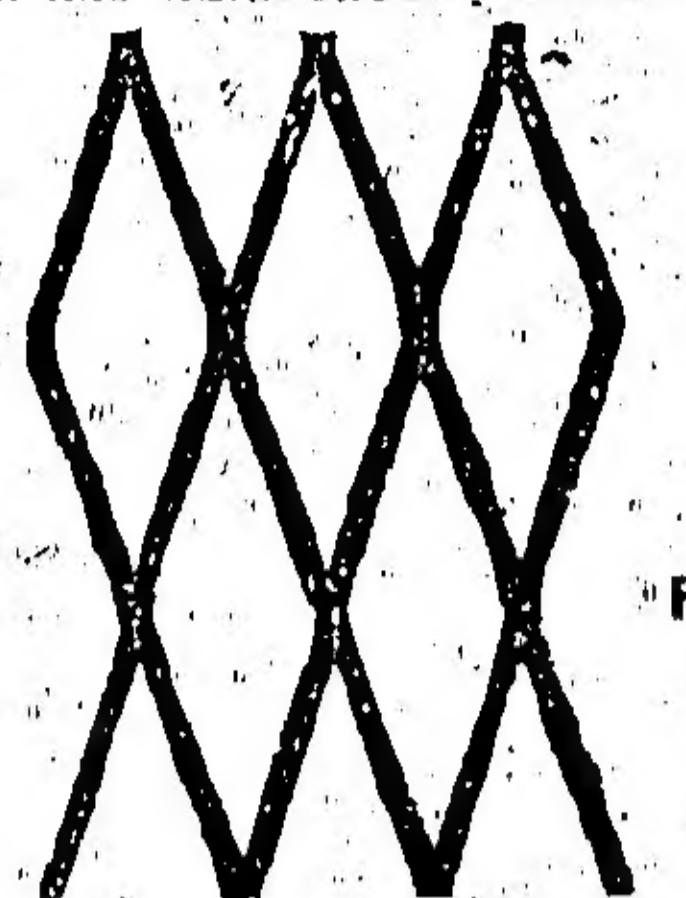
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

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relief and ensure a good night's  
rest? This, the only genuine cure  
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
radical cure of this erstwhile in-  
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.  
Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write to "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to No. 14,  
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 30th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect  
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O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Lipton's No. 1 Tea, 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds, 80 cts. per lb.  
Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb.  
Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb.  
Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes,  
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and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to  
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| Simple Bath           | ... | 75 cts. |

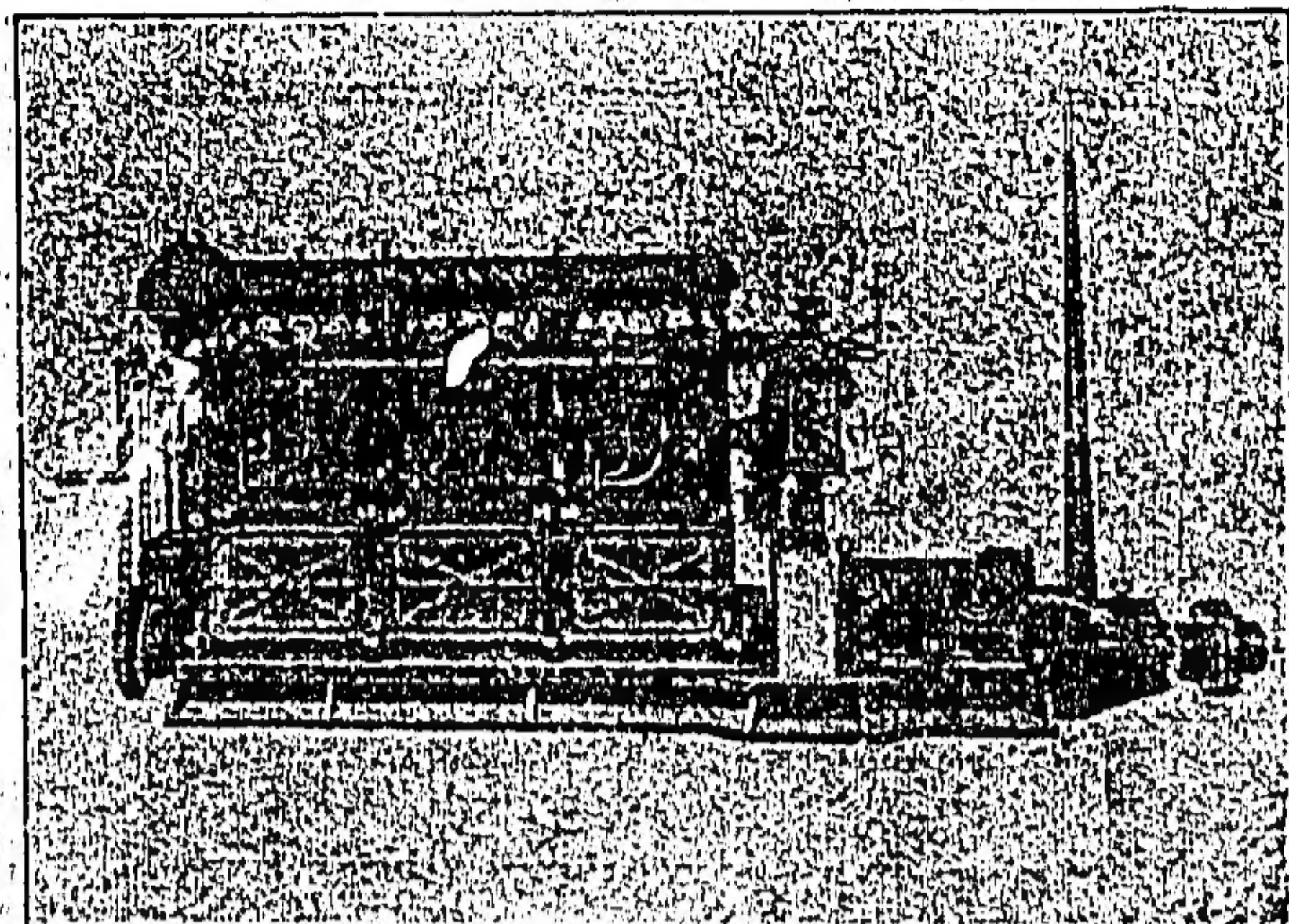
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OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

British Air Service.  
The success achieved by the  
British aeroplane has been partly  
due to its French engine. Our  
Allies, in accordance with the  
policy of mutual help which has  
developed so enormously since  
the war began, have doubtless  
rendered every assistance in the  
output of British aeroplanes,  
but the War Office has not  
been content to remain idle.  
It is gratifying therefore to  
know that ere long an all-  
British aeroplane will be brought  
into service and that this machine  
will be a vast improvement on all  
other machines at the front is a  
certainty, otherwise there would  
be no object in introducing it. It  
will be extremely interesting to  
see how the unweildy Zeppelins  
fare when they set forth upon the  
mission for which they were pre-  
sumably built. They have done  
practically nothing hitherto, and  
their chance of ever achieving  
anything, in view of develop-  
ments in the British aeroplane in-  
dustry, is slowly but surely slip-  
ping away.

Daily Press.

Sanitation in China.

It has to be said, however, that  
though Parliament has been  
indefinitely suspended and the  
the Provincial Assemblies have  
been dissolved, the President still  
continues to pay lip service to the  
ideal of Parliamentary Govern-  
ment, and we may yet see progress  
made on the lines laid down in  
the late Empress Dowager's  
scheme of preparation for Parlia-  
mentary institutions. The estab-  
lishment of Town or District  
Councils was a feature of that  
scheme, and, as we have previous-  
ly urged, if the President has any  
real desire that his country should  
in course of time attain to that  
stage of development of which  
parliamentary institutions are  
the natural end, so to  
speak, the automatic outcome,  
there could be no better instru-  
ment for the purpose than Town  
Councils dealing with a safe  
selection of local affairs. If a  
"sanitary conscience" lies latent  
in China, the creation of Town  
Councils for the express  
purpose of carrying out a  
public health policy would  
doubtless awaken that conscience  
with beneficial results to the  
nation in the prevention of the  
terrible epidemic diseases which  
now exact so heavy a toll of lives  
each year in almost every town in  
China. We doubt if any appreci-  
able progress will ever be made  
in the improvement of the sani-  
tation of Chinese cities until the  
public conscience is aroused and  
educated through some form of  
municipal self government.

China Mail.

Superiority of British Aircraft.

From another quarter we learn  
that the reports as to the per-  
formance of the aircraft and more  
particularly the aeroplanes, of the  
different belligerent armies are at  
present very meagre, and incom-  
plete. However, it would appear  
from the observations of those  
best qualified to judge that the  
British machines are by no means  
backward, and in many impor-  
tant respects are superior both  
to those of the enemy and to  
those of our Allies. The main  
features in which we at present  
possess ascendancy are more  
especially those in which the  
flying capacity of the machine,  
rather than its more essentially  
fighting quality, is concerned.  
Thus superiority may be claimed  
for the British aeroplanes: firstly,  
as being better aerodynamically,  
that is to say, for given horse-  
power and weight they possess a  
greater speed and climbing power;  
secondly, they are more stable,  
in fact, our present-day machines  
are definitely automatically or  
inherently stable; thirdly, they  
have a higher factor of safety  
than any of their Continental  
rivals and are far more robust as  
to lighting gear; and, fourthly,  
they are more weatherproof.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social  
Rooms, European Runners meet Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## NOTICE

Opened in Penang.  
Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., the well-known soap manufacturers, have opened an office at Penang. Mr. Mowbray Jones, who is well-known in the Straits, has been appointed to act as manager for the company.

Football During War—Tommy's Opinion.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the question whether football should be continued during the present crisis by a letter sent to a football official in Blackburn by Mr. H. Haworth, a local referee called up as a reservist. He was sent a referee's shirt, which he was greatly interested in while in the trenches. He writes:—"You would be surprised how Tommy takes an interest in football, although he is in the trenches. I think if the F.A. had decided to abandon the remaining matches, it would have been a great disappointment to all out here. It lives them up to get the results and to hear the jokes as to which team is best."

The Semenyih Raid.  
Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 2.—Mr. Justice Lines today sentenced to death four Chinese participants in the raid at Semenyih on Nov. 26th. Another was given a two years' sentence for receiving property. The judge characterized it as an atrocious crime.—Singapore Free Press.

Ship Purchase Bill.  
Washington, February 4.—It looks now as though it is impossible for the Ship Purchase Bill to pass in the Senate. Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Philippines committee, is standing by with the Jones bill and is watching for the first opportunity to call it up for action.

Ipo's Easter Gymkhana.  
Ipoh, February 2.—The gymkhana committee has decided to hold races on April 3 and 5, Easter Sunday and Monday, in consequence of the success which attended the autumn meeting.

Suggested U. S. Mission to the Vatican.  
Rome, Jan. 6.—The Archbishop of New York, Baltimore, and Boston have approached President Wilson to send a special mission to the Vatican, similar to that sent by Britain.

Assistance to Australian Settlers.  
Among the legislative measures designed to assist settlers in South Australia to overcome the pioneering difficulties associated with the taking up of virgin country, and also to develop their holdings, is the Act under which they can obtain advances for the purpose of effecting improvement on their land, the purchase of stock, and the payment of existing mortgages. The Act also applies to holders of repurchased and irrigation lands, the duty of considering applications for loans being entrusted to the Advances to Settlers Board.

Well-Known Railway Official's Death.

The death has occurred, at the age of seventy, of Sir Frederick Harrison, Deputy-Chairman of the South Eastern Railway and a director of the London and North-Western Railway. He entered the service of the London and North-Western Railway in 1864 at the age of twenty as a junior clerk at Shrewsbury, and after holding appointments at Liverpool and Chester was transferred to Euston as assistant superintendent of the line. On the death of Sir George Findlay in 1893 he became general manager, and for fifteen years controlled the vast undertaking. He was knighted in 1902.

The Imperial Conference.

The Times of Jan. 18 publishes an editorial article headed "Consult the Dominions," in which the paper urges convocation of the Imperial Conference in 1915. It says that the Conference would be of immense benefit to Imperial unity and the opportunity should be taken of co-ordinating what has been done in each widely separated centre in connection with the war. A few days of personal intercourse between the men responsible would do more than reams of letters and floods of telegrams.

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Excuses for the Scarborough Raid.

Germans newspapers published about the middle of December contain some suggestive items as to the state of the public mind, particularly in reference to the raid on the coast of England. The majority of the writers are unanimously of opinion that the raid constituted one of the most important successes obtained by Germany, one paper proudly affirming that "the impossible has been accomplished."

As to reproaches cast upon Germany by the newspapers of neutral countries for having bombarded unfortified towns, German publicists take refuge in the assertion that in war everything is permitted. Even the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, formerly Bismarck's paper, which until recently has been notably conspicuous in attempts to be just in its judgments, says that we must expect to see departures from the ordinary principles of international law in this war, because it is a war for the existence of Germany.

It must never be forgotten, says this journal, that it is the duty of all to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, even to non-combatants among the enemy.

In a similar vein, most of the newspapers counsel the German people of all classes and in all positions to use every means at their command for fighting the enemy. Those who cannot fight must lose no opportunity of discrediting and casting suspicion upon what may be said or done by the enemy. They must carry the war into the realms of social intercourse, and produce strife and discord if any advantage for their country is to be gained therefrom; for this is not war in the ordinary sense, but, again, a struggle for national existence.

German professors continue to publish opinions and advice. In one of his lectures, Professor Werner Zombart discussed the question, "Why we are at war," and in the course of his speech he observed that the most notable characteristic of the German people in these days was its idealisation of war—which was frankly to be admitted.

"We find in war," said the professor, "the elements of the highest degree of culture." He went on to show how Germany was unique in this conception of national well-being and progress, contrasting unfavourably the motives inspiring Great Britain, France and Russia, who were at war only for the purpose of achieving such concrete aims as the acquisition of new territory and the extension of commerce. On the contrary, Germany is inspired by no such utilitarian aims. Germany is fighting because she has reached a wonderful moment in her history, and it is essential that she should use every means, technical, material, and moral, to overcome her enemies, without taking into account the material cost to herself. Such a spirit of idealism is absolutely unknown to the British."

SOISSONS BATTLE.

Terrible Execution.

Amsterdam, January 18.—A German account of the battle of Soissons states that General von Loebow was commander, and that prior to the combat the opposing trenches were near each other on the top of a wooded height overlooking Orny; also they were entrenched in the quarries forming the western spur of the Vregny Plateau.

The French artillery was well posted on the edge of the plateau. Officers, sitting in trees behind armoured plates, directed the French fire. The worst execution took place on Christmas Day.

Some of the German machine guns were buried by the bombardment of the trenches on January 7, and the French then charged and occupied the trenches. Heavy fighting followed—men against men—day and night, until the 11th. The Turks fought bravely with rifle, bayonet, and knife.

The Germans, on the 12th, instead of attacking the wooded heights, stormed the observation posts. The French fire immediately slackened, and trenches were captured. The French occupied fresh positions half-way down, and apparently expected further attacks from the German right.

The French brought strong reinforcements by rail and motor cars. The Germans, on the 13th, however, attacked Vregny, completely surprising the enemy. The attack commenced at noon, and the first line of trenches was taken in three minutes, and the next ten minutes later. The whole plateau was captured late in the afternoon. The position of the French advancing against the German right was then desperate. The French surrendered on the 14th. Finally, the French were driven back from two to four kilometres upon a front of fifteen kilometres.

The Kaiser, on the battlefield, decorated General von Loebow with the Order of Merit.

isher," said the professor, the "Britisher," being merely a "hookster." Maximilian Harden, the journalist, has given a lecture on militarism and its significance, in the course of his speech saying that the reason why all Europe is against Germany will be found in an absolute incapacity to understand the real spirit of militarism. Other nations envy the military spirit of Germany because they themselves are devoid of it. This envy in itself constitutes a victory for Germany, who is destined to crush the British, and French bourgeoisie and establish a new order of things on the principle of "the battle to the strong."

In the *Deutscher Juristisches Zeitung*, Professor Lange discusses at length the right of German soldiers to acquire all metals which come into their hands in the field of operations, and he utters a warning that the time may come when Germany will have need of such supplies for manufacture of materials of war.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

### THE SANITARY QUESTION.

There are so many points of importance in connection with the plea for the adoption of the water carriage system of sanitation in Hongkong that no apology is needed for reverting to the matter. Whatever else may be said, there can, among right-thinking people, be no two opinions about it that Hongkong's present method of sewage disposal is not merely antiquated and inconvenient—it is also objectionable and dangerous, to the point of menacing the health of the Colony. With that much admitted, it becomes the prime business of the authorities thoroughly to investigate the question and to seek some remedy for a state of affairs which is no credit to those whose charge it is to safeguard the health of the community. So far, we have been given no evidence that this initial obligation has been discharged. The fringe, and only the fringe, of the matter has been touched by the Select Committee recently appointed. Neither the practical side nor the financial aspect have been delved into as they should be.

It is, of course, no use ignoring the physical difficulties which arise from the fact that a big proportion of the population of the Colony lives on levels no higher than the sea-front, and, in some instances, even lower still. The outfall question is a serious one, we admit, but there are other methods of treating sewage than that of discharging it into the harbour, and it is for the authorities to make some definite pronouncement as to the best means of grappling with the problem in a place with such peculiar geographical features as Hongkong possesses. Coming to the financial aspect of the question, we do not see that the difficulties are by any means insuperable. We are told that if the water carriage system were applied to the whole Colony the loss in revenue would be some \$62,000 per annum. This, on the basis of 50,000 households for the whole Colony, (the figure mentioned by the Director of Public Works at Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board) means that something considerably less than a dollar and a quarter per household per annum finds its way into the Government coffers. When, therefore, we reflect that, on the admission of the Director of Public Works, some households are paying as much as \$24 to \$36 per annum for the removal of night-soil, it will quickly be seen how large a profit goes into somebody else's pocket and how expensive to the public the present antiquated and filthy system is. Be that as it may, the loss of \$62,000 which would be caused by sweeping away the present system could be covered five times over if, on the adoption of the water carriage system, the Government were to impose a nominal tax of 50 cents per household. One year's revenue—\$300,000—would not, of course, meet the expense incurred by the authorities, but, inasmuch as the tax would be perpetual, it would soon do so and from thence onward a big yearly profit would flow in.

If the modern system were adopted, there would eventually be many directions in which savings could be effected. For example, the inspection and disinfection duties of the Sanitary Department would be materially curtailed, and four in time the staff could very well be reduced. Later on, the beneficial effects of the new system would be revealed in the improved health of the people. It will therefore be seen that there are many reasons why this important question should receive serious attention and not be brushed lightly aside as some of the Colony's officials deem it should be. It is a very big question, we agree. That is all the more reason why it should and must be closely investigated before any decision is come to.

#### The Sultan of Egypt

and Tolerance.

As we stated yesterday, the new ruler of Egypt, Prince Hussein, has made a public statement to the effect that his efforts will be consecrated to the welfare of his people in general, without distinction as to religions. This is an excellent beginning, and worthy of the best and highest traditions of Islam. Mohammedanism has too often been represented to Britishers as synonymous with the bitterest and most ignorant intolerance; but historical students must be well aware that this view is not, in general, confirmed by facts. Of course the Mohammedans have had their fanatics, and their mad preachers—who stirred up strife, not on account of their devotion to their own Faith so much as by reason of their hatred of other religious bodies. But Britain also had its John Knox, Switzerland its Calvin, and so on; wherefore it hardly seems to become Europeans to question the broadmindedness of Oriental. Most people in Hongkong have met with educated Mohammedans; those who have, will probably support us in the statement that there is certainly no more intolerance among these gentlemen than is to be found among Christians of the same social and educational standing.

#### Wanted, a St. Patrick's Society.

Reading, in the Northern papers, the highly satisfactory report of the Shanghai St. Patrick's Society, reminds us that Hongkong is still without such an organisation. Attempts have been made, in the past, to set one going, but—Hongkong being Hongkong—these died a natural death. The St. Andrew's Society here has done a great work, and, though the number of Scots in the Colony is considerably larger than the number of Irishmen, there are many persons in all walks of life here who either hail from Ireland or are of Hibernian extraction, and it is a thousand pities that these should not band together for mutual help as the Scots have done. Conditions at the present moment for starting such a society are, of course, unfavourable; but when Hongkong becomes normal again we earnestly hope that a few influential people will come forward and have another try at giving St. Andrew a friendly rival in the Colony.

#### A Traitor's Death.

History surely offers no better example of a traitor's meeting with the death he deserves than the case of Maritz. He had schemed and lied and betrayed, in his anxiety to make profit out of the Empire's troubles; and a dog's death was his reward. In fairness to such whole-hearted loyalists as General Botha and his followers, the less said about Maritz in future, the better. It is idle to seek to make excuses for him, and just as idle to abuse him now that it has been put out of his power to work further mischief. Let dead dogs be buried, says the Chinese proverb; and it is to be hoped that this man's name will be blotted out of South African history, and that men will forget, in their genuine admiration for the bulk of his fellow-countrymen, that such a being ever existed. So much that is noble has been called forth by the present war, so many thousands of instances of conspicuous bravery or of self-sacrificing loyalty to our great Empire can be cited, that posterity will have plenty by which to remember the years 1914 and 1915 without referring to what can only leave a nasty taste in the month. One fanatic strengthened, one weakened, the cause of Christianity, and one Maritz should only serve to throw into ever stronger relief the passionate loyalty to Throne and Empire that marks the other subjects of King George.

#### DAY BY DAY.

"THIS IS A WORLD OF COMPENSATIONS: AND HE WHO WOULD BE NO SLAVE MUST CONSENT TO HAVE NO SLAVE. THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES. AND, UNDER A JUST GOD, DO NOT LONG RETAIN IT."—Abraham Lincoln.

#### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; dull.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; fog.

#### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

#### The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-day.  
English Mail.—Closed per s.s. Oriental at 11 a.m. to-day.

#### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

#### Lincoln's Birthday.

To-day is the anniversary of the late President Lincoln's birthday.

#### Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Mr. A. G. Stephen arrived by the Oriental from Shanghai to-day.

#### K. C. C. Dinner.

The Kowloon Cricket Club's annual dinner takes place at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m. to-morrow.

#### On Leave.

Inspectors Terret and Kent left to-day for home of the s.s. Oriental. They will be on leave until November.

#### Lawyer Plaintiff.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was mentioned in which G. K. Hall Branton sues Lau Ngai-po for the sum of \$200.

#### Obstruction.

At the Police Court, this morning, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were fined \$10, for causing an obstruction on the Praya.

#### Leaving the Colony.

Mr. H. Shires, of the Naval Yard, and Mrs. Shires, are leaving for home by the Oriental. Mr. Shires has been appointed Assistant Civil Engineer by the Admiralty.

#### Special Police Reserve.

All gentlemen who have applied to join the Special Police Reserve are requested to attend at the Magistracy on Friday, February 12th, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. for the purpose of being sworn in.

#### Jockeys Arrive.

The following riders have arrived in the Colony for the annual races:—Mr. Brand, by the s.s. Chuanan; Mr. Ezz, by the s.s. Oriental; and Messrs. C. H. Burkill, J. Johnstone, and F. R. Vida, by the s.s. Kamo Maru.

#### Dinner and Dance.

On the first day of the Races, the 22nd inst., a Cinderella dance will be held at the Hongkong Hotel for residents and diners. Special menus will be served both in the dining and grill rooms, and the band of the 74th Panjabis will be in attendance.

#### The Chinese Theatrical.

The Committee of the Queen's College Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company has handed over a sum of \$10/9.12 to the Honorary Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund, being the proceeds of the recent theatrical performance at Queen's College on February 4th, 5th and 6th. All who assisted are cordially thanked.

#### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

##### THE TURNING TIDE.

Germany and Austria Realising the Truth.

Recent indications have been making it abundantly evident that the balance is slowly tipping in favour of the Allies in both theatres of war. The great tide of effort is on the turn; soon the ebb will be evident. Both east and west, the first signs of the turn are showing. The Russians, who are not deterred in their efforts by the hardness of winter, have now got a firm grip of their dual enemies, while in the west the growing strength and increased insistencies of the Allies are causing a crumbling along the whole front. It is not as yet marked, we admit, but the signs are apparent to those who care to see. Everybody is now awaiting the great result which is sure to accrue when the Allies throw their whole strength into the balance. And we look to that time with the utmost confidence.

##### On the Defensive.

The Kaiser's armies, it is true, are still capable of spasmodic effort, but they surely gain no advantage from throwing themselves at their foes in merely local attacks which are always met with grim retaliation. The Germans, and the Austrians too for that matter, are now essentially on the defensive. In other words, the first phase of the great war is over. The second phase will be the realisation by both the German and the Austrian peoples of the hopelessness of their position. There may be some last great effort by the war parties of each nation to save the situation and retrieve their battered prestige, and that effort may come just at the time for which the Allies have planned their big move. But whatever comes, we can have every assurance that the Allies will be more than prepared for it.

##### Why Austria is Dejected.

We spoke just now of the second phase—the realisation of the hopelessness of the struggle. Judging from the telegrams of the past two days, we have already reached it. There are the mutterings of dissatisfaction and dejection in Prussia, while a gloomy view is taken by the Austrian Headquarters. It was stated very many weeks ago that Austria's leading commercial and financial men desired peace and that her politicians were much of a like way of thinking. That is not surprising. They have seen the armies of the proud Dual Monarchy humbled by Russia and Serbia, and now the military faction is becoming disheartened. We can understand that too. The past has shown that the Austrian armies cannot keep back present foes. What, therefore, are the prospects of holding their own when in front of them looms the fresh menace to be found in the possibility of several new armies, representing Balkan nations, appearing in the field.

##### No Help From Germany.

Austria must know that if Rumania and Greece—to name only two—should join in, she will be the sufferer. Germany could not possibly raise a finger to help her, and nothing could stay a terrible invasion of her territories. Look where she will, Austria can find no way out of the situation. Ere this she must be enuring the day when she took the fatal step which threw the whole of Europe into a war which must spell her own doom as well as that of those who have ranged themselves on her side.

##### Str. Richard Dane in Tonkin.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* reports that Mr. Jardin, in the company of Sir Richard Dane, killed an elephant and a wild bull in the district of Ha-tinh (Tonkin). After the elephant had been shot a herd came up and charged the hunters, who had to run for shelter. The next day they were able to return with collops and approach the case.

#### FOODSTUFFS AS CONTRABAND.

Some Comments on Britain's Decision.

##### (SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

It appears that Great Britain has now declared grain and foodstuffs destined for Germany to be absolute contraband of war, and has expressed an intention of seizing all grain shipped from America to Germany.

This is a very important departure from the principles of International Law announced both by English and foreign writers on the subject within the last half century. And it is, moreover, apparently opposed to the provisions of the recent Declaration of London, Art. 24 of which provides that foodstuffs, amongst other articles, shall be regarded as conditional contraband only, and Art. 33 of which provides that conditional contraband "is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy State." It is not, however, expressly provided by the Declaration that conditional contraband shall not be liable to capture unless so destined; and, although this may perhaps have been inferred, the wording of the first part of Art. 24, "The following articles, susceptible for use in war as for purposes of peace may, without notice (de plein droit), be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband," seems to show that, if due notice to that effect be given, such articles may be afterwards treated as absolute contraband, and therefore be liable to seizure whether or not destined for the use of the armed forces of the enemy. If this be the correct construction of Art. 24, then the fact that England has proclaimed foodstuffs destined for Germany to be absolute contraband is not a contravention of the provisions of the Declaration of London.

But, apart from any question as to whether or not the present proclamation of Great Britain contravenes the provisions of the Declaration of London, it must be remembered that this Declaration has never been ratified by the Powers; and, although Great Britain has expressed herself ready to act in accordance with it to a large extent, Germany has not done so, and neither country is therefore, by International Law, bound by its provisions as regards the other of them.

In 1793, during the war with France, it was insisted upon by England that all foodstuffs destined for France might properly be deemed to be absolute contraband because the fact of depriving the inhabitants of that country of food supplies was one means of reducing the enemy to reasonable terms of peace; and that this method of distressing the population was then particularly fair by reason of the fact that France had armed the whole of the labouring class of her people. Nevertheless it was for a very long time afterwards regarded in England that this doctrine of a right to endeavour to reduce the enemy by famine was untenable, so much so that when, in 1855, France herself, during her hostilities with China, declared rice, shipped to the Northern parts of China, to be absolute contraband, England protested that this was contrary to the law of nations. And, again, she similarly protested when, during the recent war between Russia and Japan, the former declared rice shipped to Japan to be absolute contraband.

But the fact has evidently been realised that, in former times, the means of transit from one part of the country to another were not as they are now. In older days it would have taken a week to convey goods from a seaport to a distant town which, at the present time, may be conveyed thither in a few hours. Consequently it is impossible to say that goods consigned to an unfortified place in the enemy country will not, immediately after arrival, be forwarded to the armed forces of the enemy, and be used, not by the civilian population, but by those forces, with the result of prolonging the war. The conditions now existing in the present

#### "SHELL" TRANSPORT.

Trade Unaffected by War.

The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, has issued the following letter to shareholders:—

The Directors have the pleasure to announce to the shareholders that although, as usual, the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914, cannot be completed before July, 1915, they have every reason to believe that, notwithstanding the war having reduced the trade of the Company in some directions, it has not affected it to such an extent as to cause them to anticipate the final earnings for 1914 will be less than for the previous year.

The fact that the Company's business is spread all over the world, and that a considerable portion is conducted in places outside the war zone, gives feeling of security for the future.

The satisfactory results of the very severe test which the business has stood, especially during the first months of the war, has proved that it is established on extremely sound lines.

#### JUDGE ON DISCOVERY.

The Ancient Practice of the Hongkong Courts.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz, addressing the members of the legal profession, said an application had been made to him—at least a representation had been made to him—on the subject of discovery. It was suggested that it should be on oath in every case in the Summary Court, but he had looked into the matter and not for years—within legal memory, certainly twenty years—in the Summary Court, there had never been discovery on oath except, possibly, in very exceptionally special cases. He thought, therefore, he would be doing right if he followed his own leanings, giving informal discovery in the usual way and, as had been done for twenty years, subject to the provision that had always applied, that those wishing discovery on oath could apply in Chambers. It did not follow they would get it, and it did not follow they would not. Most of the cases were trifling, and it would not make any difference. Otherwise it was the ancient practice in that Court.

war are very different from those which existed when Great Britain, disapproved of a declaration by a belligerent that foodstuffs be deemed absolute contraband.

Moreover, if any means can be devised for bringing this war to a speedy close, short of the perpetration of utterly inhuman acts, the lives of many thousands of persons, both British and German, may properly be saved by using such means. It may therefore well be that, even though the seizure of food supplies destined partly for the use of the civilian population of Germany causes much distress to the innocent, this will have the result of ultimately benefiting them in addition to the Allies.

There is a vast difference between such acts of wanton cruelty and brutality as have been reported to have been committed by Germans, and an endeavour to starve their country into submission. The one, although it may be meant, by inspiring terror, to have a similar ultimate effect, has the same relation to the other as the physical torture of a person, for the purpose of influencing others to do good, bears to the temporary imprisonment of a man for that purpose, or as the murder of one prisoner of war bears to another's detention.

## THE EVOLUTION OF GERMANY.

Her Ideas Contrasted with those of England.

Last evening, Commander Summann, R.N., delivered the third and last of his series of lectures on the evolution of Germany, to a large audience, his remarks being followed with the keenest attention.

After reviewing the history of the Germans up to 1871, the speaker remarked that, in the forty years since the alliance with Austria, Germany had sprung to be one of the greatest nations on the earth. Art, commerce, science, philosophy—in all these she had taken the lead, and her new philosophy was the direct heir of those which achieved her national ideal, as it was also the producer of the events which led up to that consummation. Frederick Nietzsche revised the philosophy of Schopenhauer, proclaiming that "the thing in itself"—the basic principle of all things—was not the will to live but the will to power. For him, as with Schopenhauer, man was the highest manifestation of will, and should be higher still when he shall have learned to find himself. For this there must be an entire reconsideration of all moral values. Altruism, sacrifice, love for others, all these principles had only succeeded in producing mediocre men. The high men, those in whom "will to power" was most strongly developed, had hitherto been kept down because they had been taught that they must give way to the general good—the good of the weak, the ordinary. That is, really—it is the weak who should be sacrificed, in order that a stronger breed of men should be produced. Our moral values had been devised in order that we might secure a quiet life, have a good time, knowing that our neighbor loves us and wishes us well. According to Nietzsche, the high man could only be produced under the influence of pain and stress, of toil and tribulation and of discipline, keeping him continually on the alert, knowing that he would be overthrown if, for a moment, he relaxed his vigilance. Thus it was that they were always finding that long spells of civilization almost invariably brought with them corruption or rendered the nation a mass of mediocre beings, like the Chinese for instance. Sin and vice were only effects, not causes; effects of the low nature of the man who evinced them. Such men must be left to the natural consequences of their acts and either become slaves or disappear.

To England seemed truly to have been given the destiny of upholding the opposite creed. It is not merely England that stands in the way of Germany's material aims. It is true that a new power which desires to rule the world will find England the enemy, because England possesses so much of the world. What does England stand for now? Germany, with some justification, calls her material and thinks that her end is purely material and that as such she is bound to go down before the spiritual ideal of the Fatherland. We believe that it is not so; we believe that we are just as desirous of the evolution of a high type of man as Germany, but it is undoubtedly true that, as a nation, we show little appreciation of the value of culture. Perhaps this war may do some thing to draw a tention to its real value, and then its propagation may be undertaken in the spirit of British tolerance, sympathy and fair play, through moral force—the force of good example.

The speaker concluded:—I have described how Germany became a nation. Can we regret it even now? I do not think we can; certainly not if we are of those who realize what she has done for good. Germany has given much to the world. There must be a greater part for her to play still. We must hope that she will play it, not always as an enemy of England; but that we cannot be friends whilst her creed takes its present form, none of us may doubt.

## THE POPE AND THE WAR.

A Plea for Peace.

We have received a copy of the first Encyclical of Pope Benedict XV., which has been printed by the St. Lewis Industrial School, Hongkong. The booklet contains a photograph of His Holiness, and the Encyclical is preceded by an introduction by the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni.

Much of the Papal message concerns the war. "The dread image of war," says His Holiness, "overshadows the world and absorbs nearly every thought. The longest and wealthiest nations are in conflict. What wonder, then, that, furnished as they are with the latest weapons devised by military science, their struggle is causing enormous slaughter. There is no end to the ruin, no end to the deaths; every day sees the earth flowing with fresh blood, and covered with dead and wounded. Who would think that the nations, thus armed against each other, are all descended from one ancestor, share the same nature, belong to the same human family? Who could realize that they are brethren, children of the same Father in Heaven? And while the mighty hosts are contending in the fury of combat, cities, families, individuals, are being oppressed by those evils and miseries which follow at the heels of war; day by day the numbers increase of widows and orphans; the paths of commerce are blocked; the fields are left untilled; the arts are at a standstill; the rich are made poor; the poor still made poorer; all are made to mourn. Therefore we earnestly beseech Princes and Rulers that, moved by the sight of some many tears, so much blood already shed, they delay not to bring back to their peoples the life-giving blessings of peace."

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Navy v. R.G.A.

The meeting of the R.G.A. and the Navy to-morrow in the contest for the right of entry into the semi-final round of the Challenge Shield Competition will be one of the most interesting this season. Both teams have selected strong and representative eleven, and the play should be of high order. The game will be played on the ground of the Hongkong Club, the kick-off being timed for 4 o'clock.

Mr. F. W. Eager will referee, and the teams selected are:—

The Navy:—R. Card; T. A. Mason and G. W. Fennimore; H. Baid, E. Martin, and N. Rowbotham; R. W. Hopper, P. S. Palmer, F. Godfrey, G. D. Daniels, and P. Y. Batterham. Reserves:—R. Ashby and H. J. Nobbs. R.G.A.:—Moure; McCabbin and Cople; Peacock, Lovelock, and Townsend; Draper, Shakespeare, Watson, Swan, and Harper. Reserve, Pallant.

These are questions which are being fully discussed on all sides. It was my object merely to lead up to those discussions and not to take part in them, and my task is therefore finished.

His Excellency Major General Kelly, in voicing the thanks of those present, said it was very important for them to know the characteristics of the people they were fighting. They were a nation that would take a lot of beating, but we believed they were going to be beaten. We had set our teeth, and started well, and he was sure we should go through with what we had started.

## PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

Sir Alfred Turner's Opinion.

London, January 1. Major General Sir Alfred Turner, in conversation with a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, to-day, expressed the following views on the situation of the war and the prospects for the coming months:

"The general situation appears to be a temporary checkmate on land in the west, the Germans having the advantage of being in possession of a portion of the Allies' country. By sea, of course, the Allied fleets have entirely the upper hand, and in that sense are strangling Germany. In the east, the Russians, by all accounts except the German, are not only holding their own but are gradually forcing the enemy back. Austria as a fighting factor appears to be finished, though it is doubtful if she is completely done, as is represented. Serbia at present appears to have gained the biggest triumph of all. This small country, to whom, as the German Foreign Minister said to our Ambassador in Berlin at the end of July, Austria had determined to give a lesson, appears to have given the lesson herself to Austria. She has shown her power and her fitness to take a very big position indeed among the Slav nations of the Balkans, if not among the Slavs and Croats who now call themselves Austrians."

"That appears to me to be the general position, and in a war of this kind, with enormously long fronts, the war must be, as I believe Sir John French has called it, a wearing-down process, and there is no question but that in that process Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other, will prevail. It is my firm opinion that Germany is beaten but not finished, and that the vast number of men which she boasts she can still call out are absolutely untrained and are of small fighting value, while our new battalions are improving every day, so that by the spring Great Britain will have an army big enough to deal a knock-down blow to Germans in the west."

"At the same time, the vital issue of the campaign lies with Russia. Molke said that is very slow in coming, but much too powerful for any other nation when she comes, and, as surely as the tide comes in, the power of Russia is coming to sweep away resistance and to invade Germany. The accounts of the fighting in the east published in Berlin are by no means rosy for the Germans, and although I have heard to-day from an American who has just come from Berlin that things are in a normal state there, that the Germans do not contemplate the possibility of the Russians passing the Vistula, and that they are going to make lines of moderately strong entrenchments in which to hold the Russians—this, I am convinced, is a piece of the usual German brag or bluster; probably both. The Russian accounts of successes at the present time may be a little exaggerated, but they are evident in the main correct, because the Commander-in-Chief has never from the beginning of the war issued a bragging bulletin."

"With regard to the probable length of the war it is impossible for anyone to speak with certainty, but it is clear that the loss of enormous numbers of the German first line troops and reserves, and the necessity of filling their places with very young lads and partially trained elderly men, together with the enormous economic and financial pressure, will make it impossible for Germany to carry on the war for any length of time."

"The war, as was bound to be the case, is progressing very slowly, and it may be that still further sacrifices will be required and that Germany may gain some temporary successes, but not one except Germans; not even Austrians or Turks; has the slightest doubt as to what he and will be."

[General Sir Alfred Turner was in Hongkong in 1913, and the *Telegraph* published a lengthy interview with him on March 23 of that year.]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED  
FINNAN HADDOCKS,  
FILLET HADDOCKS  
AND  
KIPPERS.

## MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated February 11, state:—

Bengal Opium:—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 1 chest of Patna New, and 7 chests of Patna Old, in all about 8 chests. Unsold stock:—84 chests of Patna New, 529 chests of Patna Old, 120 chests of Benares New, and 114 chests of Benares Old, in all about 847 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—51 chests of Patna New, 63 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 33 chests of Benares Old, in all about 170 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New \$9,325, Patna Old \$9,200, Benares New \$9,050, Benares Old \$8,950.

Malwa Opium:—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 14 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 514 chests, sold but uncleared stock about 213 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa \$9,100 to \$9,200.

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 260 packages at \$25 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,500 packages. Closing reported quotations:—\$20 to \$26 (per picul).

Indian Yarn:—A good business is reported in the market of about 8,000 bales, comprising about 50 bales of No. 6s, 3,750 bales of No. 10s, 1,050 bales of No. 12s, 200 bales of No. 16s and 950 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 50,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 22,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 5,000 bales of No. 20s at \$105/116 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—In imports, sales are reported of onions, Bombay (per basket) at \$2, onions S.anghai at \$9 (per picul), kismias at \$23/25 (per picul), safflower at \$18 1/2 (per picul), agar at \$12/13 (per picul), Bezor stone at \$200/220 (per catty), apricots at \$25 (per picul), borax at \$23 (per picul), bheasole at \$8 (per picul), rosa oil at \$75 (per picul), sandal wood at \$64 (per picul), angkor at \$21/23 (per picul), gum olibanum at \$12/16 (per picul), putchok at \$115 (per picul) and fit maws and fins at \$180/280 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in galangal at \$8 1/4 (per picul), green beans at \$4 1/2 to 5 (per picul), (white beans) at \$4 1/2 to 5 (per picul), broken cassia at \$3 1/2 (per picul), musmal stone at \$11/12 (per picul), sugar candy at \$15 1/2 (per picul), cardamum seeds at \$30 (per picul), preserves at \$4/5 (per picul), sugar \$118 (per case), fire-crackers at \$73/74 (per case), and dry ginger at \$12 (per picul).

## CAPTAIN SUE.

In the Summary Court this morning, Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. sued Captain Basiloni of the s.s. American for the sum of \$75.80 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

The debt was proved and judgment given for the plaintiffs.

## LEGAL TIT-BITS.

In the Summary Court this morning:—  
Mr. Lind:—It is very unsatisfactory to try to get witnesses during Chinese New Year week.

Not Exactly.

His Lordship:—Are you defendant?  
Mr. Faithfull:—I appear for the defendant.

Discussion Soon Ended.

Mr. Tozer:—Discovery on oath.  
Mr. Mason:—No discovery.  
His Lordship:—If you want it on oath you must come in Chambers.

The matter immediately dropped.

A Chinese Lament.

A Plaintiff:—Defendant promised me some money, but I have not accepted yet. I want to go to the country to-day—it is Chinese New Year.

His Lordship:—Mr. Faithfull, I think you had better settle to-day.—(laughter).

Mr. Faithfull:—Very well.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOOTBALL.

Match at Happy Valley on China New Year Holiday, Monday, 15th February, at 4.30 p.m.

CHINESE PLAYERS OF THE HONGKONG LEAGUE

INDIAN PLAYERS OF THE HONGKONG LEAGUE

(Islamic Team).

Tickets to admit to stand 30 cts. to enclosure 20 cts. Only obtainable from the Match Committee.

Profits to be given to PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

F. W. EAGER, (Hon. Sec. H.K.F.A.)

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15th and 16th February, 1915.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15th and 16th February, 1915.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

## OPERA SEASON

LATEST  
NOVELTIES  
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THE PRESENT DAY TASTE  
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| Steamers. | Arrive Hongkong<br>from Australia. | Sail Hongkong<br>for Australia. |
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| TAIWAN    | 17th Feb.                          | 20th Feb. at noon.              |
| CHANGSHA  | 25th Mar.                          | 6th April.                      |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 12th FEBRUARY.

5.30 p.m. Kishan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
5.00 p.m. Kishan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00  
There will be no sailings on Sunday 14th February and no night boats to or from Canton on Monday 15th February.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. There will be no sailings on Sunday 14th February to or from Macao. There will be steamer from Macao at 8 a.m. or from Hongkong at 2 p.m. on Monday 15th February.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m. There will be no departure from Macao on Monday 15th February or from Canton on Tuesday 16th February.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
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## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

There will be no sailings from Canton or Wuchow on Monday 15th February. Steamers on this line resume their usual sailings on Wednesday 17th instant from Canton and Wuchow.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination.  | Steamers.   | Sailing Date  |
|---|---|---|
| MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said   | Kamo Maru<br>Capt. Shimizu<br>16,000<br>Kashima Maru<br>Capt. Yagi<br>T. 19,000       | FRI. 12th<br>Feb. at 4 p.m.<br>THURS. 25th<br>Feb. at noon.     |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama | Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Komatsu<br>T. 12,500<br>Awa Maru<br>Capt. Hori<br>T. 12,500    | TUES. 23rd<br>Feb. at noon.<br>MON. 1st<br>Mar. at noon.        |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane  | Hilachi Maru<br>Capt. Tomioka<br>T. 13,500<br>Tango Maru<br>Capt. Soyeda<br>T. 13,500 | MONDAY, 15th<br>Feb. at 11 a.m.<br>TUES. 16th<br>Mar. at 4 p.m. |
| CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon                                     | Colombo Maru<br>Capt. Sakamoto<br>T. 12,000   | MON. 22nd<br>Feb.   |
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo  | Jinsen Maru<br>Capt. Terada<br>T. 5,000   | THURS. 18th<br>Feb.   |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, S'hai, and Kobe   | Rangoon Maru<br>Capt. Nomura<br>T. 12,500<br>Tosa Maru<br>Capt. Takano<br>T. 12,000   | SUNDAY,<br>21st Feb.<br>WEDNES. 17th<br>Feb.                    |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama   | Nikko Maru<br>Capt. Takeda<br>T. 9,600  | MON. 15th<br>Mar. at 10 a.m.                                    |
| KOBE & Yokohama   | Suwa Maru<br>Capt. Murai<br>T. 20,000   | TUES. 23rd<br>Feb. at 11 a.m.                                   |

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

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| Steamers.    | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong.        |
|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Kashima Maru | 20,000 tons   | Thursday 25th February |
| Mishima      | 16,000 "      | " 11th March           |
| Suwa         | 25,000 "      | " 25th March           |
| Atsuta       | 16,000 "      | " 8th April            |
| Yasaka       | 25,000 "      | " 22nd April           |
| Miyasaki     | 16,000 "      | " 6th May              |
| Kitano       | 16,000 "      | " 20th May             |
| Fushima      | 25,000 "      | " 3rd June             |

## FOR AMERICA.

| Yokohama Maru | 12,500 tons | Tuesday 23rd February |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Awa           | 12,500 "    | " 9th March           |
| Shidzuoka     | 12,500 "    | " 23rd March          |
| Tamba         | 12,500 "    | " 6th April           |
| Aki           | 12,500 "    | " 20th April          |
| Sado          | 12,500 "    | " 4th May             |

Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers. | To Sail              |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI              | Shaohsing | 14th Feb. at d'light |
| SHANGHAI              | Chenan    | 14th Feb. at d'light |
| HAIPHONG              | Hoihow    | 14th Feb. at 9 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI              | Anhui     | 17th Feb. at d'light |
| HAIPHONG              | Singan    | 18th Feb. at 10 a.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Chinhua   | 18th Feb. at 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Sungkiang | 23rd Feb. at 4 p.m.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 12th Feb. 1915.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer    | From  | Expected on or about | To    | Will leave on or about |
|------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Tijmanhoek | Java  | 1st half Feb.        | SHAI  | 1st half Feb.          |
| Tijkembang | JAPAN | 1st half Feb.        | JAVA  | 1st half Feb.          |
| Tilburg    | JAVA  | 1st half Feb.        | JAPAN | 1st half Feb.          |
| Tilbodas   | JAPAN | 2nd half Feb.        | JAVA  | 2nd half Feb.          |
| Tikini     | JAVA  | 2nd half Feb.        | SHAI  | 1st half Mar.          |
| Tilatjap   | JAVA  | 1st half Mar.        | JAPAN | 1st half Mar.          |
| Titaroom   | JAVA  | 2nd half Mar.        | SHAI  | 2nd half Mar.          |
| Tijpanas   | JAVA  | 2nd half Mar.        | JAPAN | 2nd half Mar.          |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.    | Displacement<br>Tons & Speed | Leaves Hongkong         |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Shinyo Maru | 22,000 - 21 knots            | Tuesday, 23rd February. |
| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | " 23rd March.           |
| Tenyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | " 13th April.           |
| Nippon Maru | 11,000 - 18 knots            | " 27th April.           |

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong<br>from Australia. | Leave Hongkong<br>for Australia. |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aldenhams  | 18th Feb.                          | 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.             |
| St. Albans | 18th Feb.                          |                                  |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.  
Haiching ... | W. C. Passmore. | FRI. 19th Feb. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching ... | J. W. Evans ... | FRI. 12th Feb. at daylight.

FOR SWATOW.

Haiching ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | FRI. 12th Feb. at 1 p.m.  
Haiching ... | A. H. Stewart ... | SUN. 14th Feb. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas-Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Searching American Ships

for Contraband.

London, December 30.—Reuter's agency at Washington comments on the report that the United States Government has forwarded to Great Britain a note demanding an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British Navy in respect of the searching and retention of ships in the Atlantic for contraband of war. The United States Government is compelled to ask for definite information in order to take measures to protect American rights, and although American shippers have adopted various British suggestions, the British fleet has not differentiated between absolute and conditional contraband. The note then quotes Lord Salisbury's doctrine regarding foodstuffs shipped to the Transvaal in the Boer War which were held to be contraband only if applied to the enemy's forces. The note further charges Britain with detaining an American copper consignment to Italy while Scandinavian consignments were left unmolested. The burden of proof of contraband must be imposed on belligerents. The note also refers to Britain's high principles in the past in championing the freedom of the sea and makes a protest in a friendly spirit, but considers it best to be frank, lest silence be considered acquiescence in an infringement of American rights. The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that President Wilson's sole idea in protesting was to lay a foundation for indemnities at the close of the war. Meanwhile, the correspondent adds, the United States will continue to file protests against each seizure, diversion or detention. The text of President Wilson's note states that Great Britain's present policy exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent and constitutes a restriction upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas; it is not justified by rules of international law, nor is it required under the principle of self-preservation. Belligerents ought not to interfere with commerce between neutrals unless there is imperative necessity to protect national safety, and then only to the extent of that necessity. There is increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that Britain's present policy towards American trade is responsible for depression in certain American industries dependent upon European markets. The American Ambassador in London (Mr. Page) in a brief covering letter to the President's document assured Sir Edward Grey that America's representations were made in the friendliest spirit.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger states that injury to America's commerce has been inflicted by the secretary for the treasury (Mr. McAdoo) ordering that shipping manifests should not be published until 30 days after the date of sailing. Mr. McAdoo thus made British interference inevitable. It is therefore idle for President Wilson to attack the British Government.

Lloyd's Shipbuilding Returns. A statement issued by Lloyd's says that in consequence of the war it is not possible at present to publish the usual information regarding the shipbuilding industry throughout the world. The present returns are therefore confined to merchant ships in course of construction in the United Kingdom. The returns, which only take into account vessels of 100 tons and upwards, the construction of which has actually begun, show that, excluding warships, there were 462 vessels of 1,027,316 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 31st December, 1914. The tonnage now under construction in the United Kingdom is about 96,000 tons less than that which was in hand at the end of last quarter, and about 329,000 tons less than the total building 12 months ago. Of the vessels being built in the United Kingdom at the end of September, 383, of 1,220,091 tons, are under the inspection of the surveyors of Lloyd's Register with a view to classification by this Society.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon-Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

| For                   | Steamship  | On                           |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| SANDAKAN              | Mausang    | Sat., 13th Feb. at noon      |
| MANILA                | Loongsang  | Sat., 13th Feb. at 3 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI              | Hangsang   | Sun., 14th Feb. at daylight  |
| YHAMA, Kobe & Moji    | Kwongsang  | Tues., 16th Feb. at daylight |
| HAIPHONG              | Yatsing    | Wed., 17th Feb. at daylight  |
| TIENSIN               | Cheongsang | Thur., 18th Feb. at 8 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI              | Choysang   | Fri., 19th Feb. at daylight  |
| MANILA                | Yuensang   | Sat., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.    |
| SINGAPORE & Penang    | Fooksang   | Tues., 23rd Feb. at 3 p.m.   |
| SINGAPORE & Penang    | Onsang     | Wed., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.    |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Moji | Namsang    | Thur., 25th Feb. at daylight |
| SINGAPORE & Penang    | Laisang    | Thur., 25th Feb. at 3 p.m.   |

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Lights.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

| For   | Steamer | Date of Departure |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| LONDON  |         |                   |
| TRANS PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE. |         |                   |
| VICTORIA, V.V.M. STEL.                        |         |                   |
| TACOMA & P.LAND                               |         |                   |
| For freight and further particulars, apply to |         |                   |
| <b>JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.</b>       |         |                   |
| Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents.      |         |                   |

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.  
For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**  
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD  
& ENGINEERING Co. OF  
HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS  
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

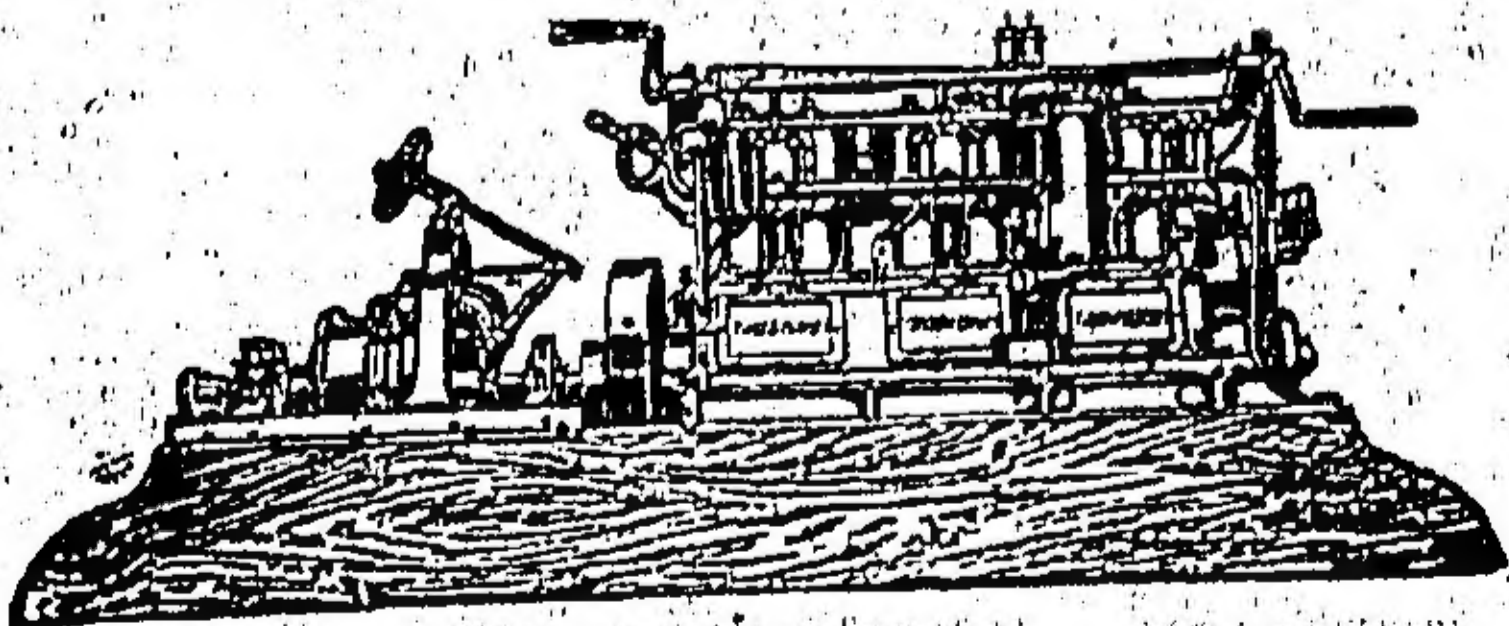
GRAVING DOCK 737' x 88' x 34'6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B. H. P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,  
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."  
TELEPHONE No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

| Destination.                             | Vessel's Name.      | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Liverpool                                | Pak Ling            | B. & S.              | 13, Feb.          |
| Marseilles, London & Liverpool           | C. of Durham        | B. L. L.             | 15, Feb.          |
| Marseilles via Ports                     | Ville de la C.M. M. |                      | 20, Feb.          |
| L'lon, Spore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c. Namur | P. & O.             |                      | 31, Mar.          |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

|                                     |              |           |          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c. | Mongolia     | P. M. Co. | 17, Feb. |
| Via B.O. T'ma via M'la & Japan      | Seattle M.   | O. S. K.  | 22, Feb. |
| San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.      | Shiroy M.    | T. K. K.  | 23, Feb. |
| Yokohama via S'hai & Japan &c.      | Monteagle    | C. P. R.  | 24, Feb. |
| New York via Panama                 | Royal P.     | B. L. L.  | 24, Feb. |
| San Francisco and San Pedro         | M. S. Dollar | R. D. Co. | 1, Mar.  |
| San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.     | Parsia       | P. M. Co. | 2, Mar.  |
| Mexican, Peruvian and Chile         |              |           |          |
| Ports via Japan                     | Anjo M.      | T. K. K.  | 10, Mar. |
| San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.       | Nippon M.    | T. K. K.  | 27, Apr. |

## AUSTRALIA.

|                             |          |           |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Australian Ports            | Aldenhām | G. L. Co. | 19, Feb. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Taiyuan  | B. & S.   | 32, Feb. |

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                                  |            |           |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Shanghai                         | Kwongsang  | J. M. Co. | 14, Feb.   |
| Shanghai                         | Hangsang   | J. M. Co. | 14, Feb.   |
| Shanghai                         | Shaohsing  | B. & S.   | 14, Feb.   |
| Shanghai                         | Chenau     | B. & S.   | 14, Feb.   |
| Shanghai & Kobe                  | Kawachi M. | N. Y. K.  | 15, Feb.   |
| Bombay via S'pore & Colombo      | Jinsen M.  | N. Y. K.  | 16, Feb.   |
| Shanghai & Kobe                  | Tosa M.    | N. Y. K.  | 17, Feb.   |
| Haiphong                         | Singan     | B. & S.   | 18, Feb.   |
| Haiphong                         | Taksang    | J. M. Co. | 18, Feb.   |
| S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama     | Namur      | P. & O.   | 20, Feb.   |
| Shanghai & Kobe                  | Rangoon M. | N. Y. K.  | 20, Feb.   |
| Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,   |            |           |            |
| Penang & Colombo                 | Hokkai M.  | O. S. K.  | 20, Feb.   |
| Calcutta via Singapore etc.      | Colombo M. | N. Y. K.  | 22, Feb.   |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama        | Atlantique | M. M.     | 23, Feb.   |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta   | Fooksang   | J. M. Co. | 23, Feb.   |
| Kobe & Yokohama                  | Suwa M.    | N. Y. K.  | 23, Feb.   |
| Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.  | Gujarat    | B. L.     | 26, Feb.   |
| Singapore, Mauritius & South     |            |           |            |
| African Ports                    | Salamis    | B. L. L.  | End Feb.   |
| Shanghai                         | Typanas    | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp.   |
| Shanghai                         | Tijaroem   | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp.   |
| Shanghai                         | Tikembang  | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp.   |
| Shanghai                         | Tijmanoeek | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp.   |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c. | Tjikini    | J.O.J. L. | Q. desp.   |
| Java                             | Tjilwong   | J.O.J. L. | 3, half O. |
| Japan                            | Tjibodas   | J.O.J. L. | 5, half O. |

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &amp; SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; LIVERPOOL.

A frequent Service of Fast Cargo Steamers will be maintained  
between above ports commencing with the

"CITY OF DURHAM,"

sailing from Hongkong on the 18th February, to be followed by the  
"City of Corinth" on the 20th March and other high powered  
steamers at frequent intervals.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 5th February 1915.

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. MONGOLIA arrived at  
Manila on the 7th inst., will be de-  
spatched from that port for Hongkong on  
Wednesday, the 18th inst. and is expected  
to arrive here on Friday morning.  
The P. M. S. OHINA arrived at San  
Francisco on February 8.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. MALTA left Singapore  
for this Port on the 7th instant evening,  
with the outward English Mail, and is  
due here on the 15th instant at about  
5 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. S. TENYO MARU will  
next leave for San Francisco, via usual  
port, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.  
The E. & A. S. ST. ALBANS left  
Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports  
and Manila), on 27th ult., and may be  
expected to arrive here on or about 18th  
February.

The Barber Line S. S. ST. ROBERT left  
New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal  
on the 2nd January and is due to arrive  
here about the beginning of March.

The Barber Line S. S. BOLTON CASTLE  
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left  
New York on the 24th January and is  
therefore due to arrive here about the  
beginning of April.

The Australian Oriental Line S. S. TAL-  
YUAN left Port Darwin on 5th Feb. for  
Hongkong via Philippine Ports, and may  
be expected to arrive here on or about  
17th instant.

The American and Oriental Line S. S.  
ROYAL PRINCE arrived at Yokohama  
on the 8th inst. and may be expected at  
Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

The E. & A. S. ST. ALBANS from  
Sydney &c. is due at Manila on 16th inst.  
and may be expected to arrive here on  
19th instant.

The M'gul Line S. S. LENNOX from  
United Kingdom to Hongkong left Singa-  
pore yesterday and is therefore expected  
to arrive here on the 17th instant at  
daylight.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Umta, Br. s.s. 5,452, T. P. Paul, 1st inst.—<br>Saigon, 27th ult. Gen.—D.S. & Co.              |  |
| Anjo Maru, Jap. s.s. Oia, 1st inst.—Moji,<br>29th ult. Coal & Gen.—T.K.K.                      |  |
| Onsang, Br. s.s. T. Tough, 3rd inst.—Cal-<br>cutta, 16th ult. Gen.—J.M. & Co.                  |  |
| Salahadj, Dut. s.s. 1,237, J. Liberg, 5th<br>inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Bulk<br>oil—A. P. Co.  |  |
| Hunan, Br. s.s. 1,141, Hobbs, 4th inst.—<br>Swatow, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.                     |  |
| Pheumaph, Br. s.s. 1,350, C. W. Bird, 7th<br>inst.—Saigon, 3rd inst. Rice—<br>Chinese.         |  |
| Tjilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,600, Oldenburger,<br>7th inst.—Batavia, Gen.—Java<br>China Japan Line.   |  |
| Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,022, Leask, 9th inst.—<br>Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.                       |  |
| Hulokow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shane, 9th inst.—<br>Hohow, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.                    |  |
| Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi,<br>9th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst.<br>Gen.—D. & Co. |  |
| Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, F. Odner, 9th inst.—<br>Haliphong, 6th inst. Rice—T.<br>& Co.          |  |
| Ishin Maru, Jap. s.s. 921, R. Minakawa,<br>9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—<br>Chinese.       |  |

## TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,  
West Indies, London, etc.  
24th FEBRUARY & 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER \$31; LONDON \$49 &amp; \$45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO."GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE  
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

New high power twin screw steamers offering  
excellent accommodation.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-  
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified  
doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Agents.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,  
VIA PANAMA

THE Steamship

## "ROYAL PRINCE"

Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on Wednesday,  
24th February.

For Freight etc. apply to

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED.**

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP       | LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS | ENTRANCE BREADTH | DEPTH OVER BILGE AT LOWEST TIDE | MIN. OF TIDE | MAX. OF TIDE |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| KOWLOON                    |                       |                  |                                 |              |              |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon        | 200'                  | 20' 10"          | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon        | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon        | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| TAI-KO-KU                  |                       |                  |                                 |              |              |
| Chemical Dock              | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
| ASBERN                     |                       |                  |                                 |              |              |
| Harbour Dock               | 120'                  | 12'              | 10'                             | 10'          | 10'          |
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Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAM.

### BRITISH STEAMER'S SMART ESCAPE.

#### SUCCESSFULLY EVADES GERMAN SUBMARINE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

Feb. 11, 8.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden reports that the British steamer Laertes from Java, when off the Dutch coast, not showing a flag, was challenged by German submarine U. 2.

When she was asked to heave to she hoisted the Dutch flag so as to protect the neutral subjects and proceeded, steaming at 16 knots.

She was hit by two shells, but escaped a torpedo and reached Ymuiden by adroit manoeuvring and good stoking.

### A SHARE DEAL.

#### Interesting Summary Court Case.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, Messrs David Silas, by Charles David Silas, his attorney, sued Hago Charles Ehrenfels for \$175, balance alleged to be due on a share transaction in China Sugar Refining Company shares.

Mr. Heywood (from Mr. Leo D'Almada's office) was for plaintiff, and Mr. Goldring represented defendant.

Mr. Goldring, for the defence, asked that Mr. Ezra should go into the box to put in his pass-book and his cheque counterfoils. Cross-examined, witness said the only entries relating to the shares were in the pass-book and his cheque counterfoils. There were no other entries in respect of these fifty shares.

Mr. Goldring said he had no intention of pleading the Keswick Ordinance on the Gaming Ordinance. The whole position now resolved into this:—He had maintained throughout that the plaintiff had shown no cause for action and he had taken out a summons for the case to be dismissed on that ground. The documents that he had written to the plaintiff's solicitor, and he was shown, on the eye of the notion being heard, copies of the contracts. He had only seen the counterfoils which he wanted to see to-day and he never heard of Mr. Ezra until he was produced to speak in court. He, Mr. Goldring, had taken out the summons to have the action dismissed, and his Lordship had held there was prima facie a claim for money lent. He wrote to the plaintiff's solicitor and said "If you amend, I will pay the money into court." He did not amend and he was going on the fact that the plaintiff did not disclose to him the proper cause for action and on the writ the plaintiff could not succeed.

Mr. Goldring, continuing, said the whole question seemed to him was whether there was bona fides or not.

His Lordship:—If you are alleging fraud you should have put it to the witnesses.

Mr. Goldring:—I wanted to put it, most certainly, that it was fraud.

His Lordship:—I took the trouble to put it to you.

Mr. Goldring said that the purchase was a bona fide purchase up to a certain point.

His Lordship:—At this date I cannot allow you to raise fraud. If you wanted to raise fraud you should have put it to Mr. Ezra and Silas.

Mr. Goldring said he had put it.

His Lordship said at the last hearing he stopped Mr. Goldring.

### HOME SPORT.

#### Billiards and Football Chatter.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

London, January 8.

George Grey, the young Australian billiard player, has made another fine break of 730, this being the largest so far contributed in the Soho Square tournament, the previous best being the same player's 603 compiled against Smith. Grey's "record" was put up in his second heat against Stevenson, and the latter as a result had no chance of saving the game. The Australian has not been playing with ivory balls for about nine months, and whilst they still often prove troublesome he is gradually overcoming the difficulty set up by the change from composition. Evidence of this is afforded by his breaks of 1,051 and 739, which he has made with ivories this season. He is not, of course, anything like the convincing match-winner he was before he gave up using composition balls, big breaks now coming at much longer intervals, and inasmuch as he suffers in comparison with other leading players in all-round billiards he does not win with the same consistency. Even one of his big contributions does not put him safe, unless parlance it comes at a time when his opponent has not the opportunity of recovering.

A very bad precedent was created in the first match between Grey and Stevenson. Both players were a long way behind their points and there was little prospect of a definite result being reached, so it was decided to add a number of points to the score of each player, the actual number being 507. The fact that all forms of sport at the present time are taking place rather laxly was not a fitting excuse if such practices are resorted to.

There is the usual squabble going on. Reese has issued an open challenge and both the young players Smith and Newman at once accepted. Now Reese makes it a condition of a match with either that he should receive two-thirds of the gate receipts. As these billiard matches are arranged Reese's demand is not unusual. It is a business proposition and very truly Reese says that he would be the drawing power and in consequence is entitled to benefit proportionately.

Football Review.

There is a new Richmond in the field to challenge Oldham for the First League Championship. Led by their fine goal-getting centre forward, Parker, Everton have made an exceptional advance during the past six weeks and though they dropped a point to Tottenham Hotspur on their own ground on New Year's Day they have displaced Manchester City and now rank second. Still, with a match in hand, Oldham are two points to the good and that is a big advantage. Something went wrong with the latter's match-winning schemes against Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers, but there was nothing in either match to suggest that the leaders have lost their deadliness.

The first half of the season has now been completed, and there is a wealth of meaning in the figures showing the losses and gains of the clubs as compared with last season. Oldham have gained eight points, Sheffield Wednesday and Bradford City seven each, and Manchester City, Everton and West Bromwich Albion five each. Chelsea's loss of eleven points is the most conspicuous, whilst Aston Villa and Newcastle United have each dropped seven. Singularly enough these three clubs are the wealthiest in the country.

Second League.

The continued success of Derby County and the advance of Birmingham are the features of the Second League. Huddersfield, with their comparatively slow

### PATENT MEDICINE CASE.

#### Further Proceedings This Afternoon.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Soo Yoo-lun was charged with receiving a number of boxes of "Vivimben" a patent medicine, alleged to have been stolen from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, now appeared for the defence.

Another case, in which Charles Chan was the defendant, was mentioned and remanded, Mr. Otto Kong Sing appearing for the defendant.

Further evidence was then taken in the first case.

Lau Wing-luk said Soo Yoo-lun telephoned to him and said that Chan was very excited. He said Chan had said a man employed in the factory had said he (Chan) had stolen European medicine from Watson's Store and Mr. Nobbs wanted to see Chan at 3 o'clock. Soo Yoo-lun did not know who the man was that had said it. Witness told him to go and see Chan and ask him. Soo said he would, and promised to let witness know. Defendant said he would tell witness after he had seen Chan.

Mr. Jenkins:—Do you remember buying four boxes of these pernicious tablets in October of last year?

His Worship:—Pernicious is very difficult to put to the witness through the interpreter; if you will put it in simple language?

Mr. Jenkins:—Without the emphyroider—I have come in contact with these tablets, so I know—(loud laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

resources, are struggling gallantly to keep up, but the Arsenal are not doing well enough in their away engagements. At this stage last season the London club were as many as six points better off and yet they missed promotion. Much will happen during the next four months, but everything points to Derby County returning to the first division of the League. And Derby were one of the Clubs of whom conspicuous success was not expected. They were faced with substantial debts which they were pressed to clear and in order to do this they had to transfer several men. The reserve talent, however, has proved exceptionally strong, and the club have been taken to the top of the table by men who were little known before given the chance to show their merit.

Southern League.

Millwall's performance of going through the first half of the season without suffering defeat on opponents' grounds should rank as a record not only for the Southern League but for League football as a whole. Certainly the feat has never been accomplished since Preston North End were at their zenith, and the hurly-burly of modern football is very different from those early days when the quest for points was not a very serious matter. Only three clubs on their own grounds have done well enough, to score against Millwall, these being Brighton, Norwich City and Portsmouth. And yet the London club are not at the head of the table. The fact is a tribute to Reading and a reflection on Millwall's own performances at home, where they have been beaten three times. Curiously enough, Millwall lost their record in their first match in the New Year, failing at Croydon where previously five other clubs had won. The result of this is that they have lost their advantage over Reading, having only one match in hand to represent their rival's lead of two points. Two good wins have brought Watford back into prominence, whilst Brighton refuse to drop very far down the list.

### FOOTBALL.

#### Exhibition Match for the Holiday.

The Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong Football Association has arranged what ought to be a very interesting match for the benefit of holiday-makers next Monday. The contesting teams will be drawn from the second division of the Hongkong League and will represent respectively the Chinese and the Indian element who play for the different clubs, colleges, etc., a great amount of interest has been aroused in anticipating the test, special training has been in force, and two strong sides have been selected. The eleven are as follows:—

Chinese.—Fung Tai (Captain), Pang Kap-yun, Leung Wing-tai, Lam Lu-lan, Cheung Wing-hon, Tong Fuk-tseung, Wong Pak-chung, Kwok Po-kan, Leung Yuk-tong, Shek Pan-sang and An Kit-sang.

Indian (Islamic F.C.).—M. Y. Abbas (Captain), M. H. Abbas, E. A. Moosdeen, J. M. Dyer, U. Omar, S. Ismail, A. H. Hamid, H. Usuf, W. Bandran, Iqbal Bax and Y. Mahomed.

Of the Chinese, five men come from the Confucians and five from the Lam Liong Club, the other from Queen's College. The eleven Islamics include five Queen's and five St. Joseph's students, Wanchai School providing the other one.

The two Committees are anxious that the Prince of Wales' Fund shall benefit by the match, so it has been decided that all profits shall be sent to swell the local fund. Tickets to admit to the stand are on sale from the Committee at 30 cents each, while the enclosure in front of the stand will be reserved for holders of 20 cents tickets. By this plan a good sum should be available for the Fund. Mr. Eager has been asked to referee the match, which should provide a really keen game.

### FOR THE POOR.

#### Gifts from Hongkong Wesleyans.

For some time past the ladies who form the sewing meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church have been busy preparing garments for the distressed at Home. Early in November of last year they were able to forward a large box to London, and the annexed letter shows that the efforts were greatly appreciated:—

Dear Mrs. Bone:—We received last night the box of garments from the Mission House, and have very sincere pleasure in expressing to you and all the kind friends who have helped to fill the box, our sincerest and warmest thanks for your splendid gift for our poor. It is very good of you so far away to think of us, and we greatly appreciate your kind help. Will you please let the ladies know how very grateful we are for the labour of love? We had Christmas as usual amongst our poor, and there was never a time when our work was more needed than at present.

The war has seriously affected our work in many ways, but we are still trying to keep it all a-going. Over 270 men are at the front, either in the Fleet or in the trenches, and many more of our men are out as mine-sweepers on the trade routes. We also have some of the homeless refugees staying here, and others are expected.

Yours very sincerely,  
DAVID HOE.

Last week another and still larger box was sent, and now the ladies are busy preparing for a third. The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has been kind enough to forward the two cases free of cost, and for this kindness all those personally interested are very grateful.

### NIELSON OR NILSSON.

#### Hongkong German Consul in Peking.

Peking, Feb. 3.

Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, formerly German Consul at Hongkong, is now staying at the Wagon Lits Hotel under the name of A. Nielson. Since the outbreak of the war Dr. Voretzsch has travelled in Annam and arrived in Peking, via Hankow, leaving a trail of mischief behind him.

Dr. Voretzsch leaves for Shanghai to-morrow. It is therefore necessary to warn everyone in China that this man is not the Swedish Consul in Hongkong, Mr. Nilsson, who is also staying at the Wagon Lits Hotel at the present time. Dr. Voretzsch's reason for travelling under a false name can be assumed, but it is worthy of note that his presence in Peking and the maintenance of a false name emphasised that he has the approval of the German Legation. This is a diplomatic scandal which is being widely discussed.

—N. C. Daily News.

Peking, Feb. 6.—Herr Voretzsch registered and has stayed at the Wagon Lits Hotel under the name of A. Nielson. Many mistakes were made between him and the Swedish Consul, Mr. A. Nilsson, which arose entirely from the very suspicious adoption by the former of a name almost identical with that of the Swedish Consul, who was thus exposed to the risk of being blamed for the other's actions.

Herr Voretzsch apparently counted upon the Swedish Consul being still in Hongkong, in which case the false name would probably never have been discovered, for the disclosure arose owing to Reuter's correspondent calling on the Swedish Consul, Mr. A. Nilsson, when his card was taken to the German's room by the hotel boy, who subsequently explained that two Consuls of that name were staying there, one of whom was German and one Swedish.

In answer to further inquiries made by Reuter's correspondent, the boy stated that he knew the last comer to be a German as a letter had arrived for him from the German Legation in the name of Nielson.

Inspection of the hotel card-index then disclosed the slight difference of the names previously reported. Herr Voretzsch has left for Hankow.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BAITISHER'S DEATH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Claude Evans, of Messrs. Calcutt, McGregor & Co., which took place at Shanghai on February 3, from pneumonia. After serving in the London office of Messrs. Calcutt, McGregor, Mr. Evans came out to the Shanghai branch as assistant in 1909, and soon gained in esteem and popularity. He took a keen interest in the Fire Brigade and was appointed first assistant of the Mun Ho Loong Company. He also took a leading part in Raggy

### THE MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

#### Sir H. Howard's Task.

The Foreign Office issued a White Paper on January 1 containing the following despatch to Sir Henry Howard comprising instructions respecting his mission to the Vatican:—

Foreign Office, December 16, 1914.

Sir.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint you a Special Envoy to his Holiness Pope Benedict XV., for the purpose of congratulating his Holiness on his election to the Papacy, and at the same time of laying before him the motives which compelled his Majesty's Government, after exhausting every effort in their power to preserve the peace of Europe, to intervene in the present war, and of informing him of their attitude towards the various questions that arise therefrom.

Since the beginning of the war his Majesty's Government have done all in their power, through his Majesty's representatives abroad, to remove any misconceptions and misunderstandings from the minds of the Governments of neutral countries as to the course of events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities, and to present, by the circulation of diplomatic documents, the case of the Allied Powers to the unbiased judgment of public opinion in these countries. Such a procedure was not possible in the case of the high authorities of the Roman Catholic Church owing to the want of a representative of his Majesty at the Vatican. You will, therefore, in presenting your letters of credence to his Holiness, and offering him the cordial congratulations of his Majesty the King on the occasion of his election, intimate to him that his Majesty's Government are anxious to put themselves into direct communication with him for the purpose of demonstrating the motives which have governed their attitude since the first moment that the normal relations between the Great Powers of Europe began to be disturbed, and of establishing that his Majesty's Government used every effort to maintain the peace of Europe, which his Holiness's venerated predecessor had so much at heart. You will also be in a position to give his Holiness from time to time exact information of the events which have already occurred and may occur during the period of your mission.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) E. GREY.

football, and was a member of the Committee of St. Patrick's Society. The deceased, who was only twenty-six years of age, was married in September, 1913, to Miss Lloyd, of Shanghai, and the deepest sympathy will be felt for her in this sudden bereavement, as well as for the members of his family in England, his father—a retired Captain in the Royal Navy, his mother and sisters, who were expecting him on home leave in March.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

### FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

#### S.S. "INDRACHIRI"

Will Depart on the 20th February, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & Curios  
(Just arrived from the North, be-  
ing the property of the well-  
known collector, Lah Ven Kee).  
THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

Friday & Saturday,  
the 19th & 20th February,  
1915, commencing each day at  
2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,  
Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & Curios from  
Sung to Ming Dynasties and  
Kanghi to Towkong Periods,  
comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue  
and White Vases, Plates, Bowls,  
Cups and Figures, etc.  
Sang-de-boeuf Vases, white  
"Goddess of Mercy" Ming.  
Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes, Ming.  
Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff  
Bottles.  
Porcelain and Agate Snuff  
Bottles.

Green and Red Jade Ornaments.  
Old Lacquer Screens with  
5-coloured Decoration and Black-  
wood Screens with Blue & White  
& 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung  
Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain  
Figures Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Finely Carved  
Soochow Redwood.

N.B.—The Undersigned will  
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to  
the genuineness of the articles  
offered.

Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Wednesday, the  
17th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from the well-  
known dealer, Lah Ven Kee  
Shanghai, to sell by Public  
Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,  
the 8th & 9th March, 1915, com-  
mencing each day at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms,  
Duddell Street.

A Large and Valuable Collec-  
tion of Antique China and  
Curios.

(Full particulars will appear  
later)  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
AUCTIONEERS.

For the benefit of the "Prince of  
Wales" National Relief Fund, and  
other Charitable Purposes.

The Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction,  
(For account of the concerned),

on  
THURSDAY,  
the 18th February, 1915, at 3  
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A 40 H.P. four Cylinder  
Limousine Car,  
built by STODDARD DAYTON,  
Seating accommodation for  
Six Passengers. In Per-  
fect Running Order.

On view at the Garage of the  
Dragon Cycle Co.  
Inspecting Orders will be issued  
by the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

## NOTICE

KOWLOON CANTON  
RAILWAY.MIXED FOURSONES  
COMPETITION.

The Public is hereby notified  
that on Monday, February 15th,  
for the convenience of competi-  
tors in the above Competition, the  
train advertised to leave Kowloon  
at 11.25 a.m. will be run in two  
portions. The first portion leav-  
ing at 11.10 a.m. (last Ferry 10.55  
a.m.) will run Express to Sheung  
Shui and will be only available  
for passengers holding First  
Class Tickets. The second por-  
tion leaving at 11.25 will make  
the usual calls.

By order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager.  
Kowloon, 11th February, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show  
Supper, and Light Refreshments  
AT EXHIBITION CAFE,  
Open till midnight.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

Last Performance of

## "THE GROTESQUES"

The Laughter-makers. From the Savoy Theatre, London.

## TO-NIGHT

Friday, February 12th.

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SPECIAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m. Booking at Moutrie's.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

## GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

## ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,  
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and  
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an  
amusing sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

BAND OF 25th PUNJABIS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Thrilling Detective Picture

"FANTOMAS"

The False Magistrate

in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet Long.

Ragtime Duet "Hypnotizing Man."

"THE McCLEMENTS."

Nautical absurdity: Jack's Ashore

SLADE &amp; DELMAR.

THE CREEK SLAVE DANCE:

THE SLAVE, Miss IRENE DELMAR

THE CAOLER, Mr. M. H. SLADE.

Comic, Historical &amp; Interesting Films.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

the great dramatic story

"NEMESIS"

in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!

of the talented London artists.

MISS MAY CLARKE.

Saturday, 13th Feb.

"THE FATAL ENCHANTRESS"

in 5 parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

## A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA &amp; CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung &amp; Co.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday, Tuesday &amp; Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd March, 1915,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,  
Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China &amp; Curios from

Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkong Periods,  
comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured &amp; Blue &amp; White vases, plates, bowls,

cups &amp; figures etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, white "Goddess of Mercy," Ming

incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate &amp; porcelain bottles.

Green &amp; red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonne vases &amp; incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration &amp;

blackwood screens with blue &amp; white &amp; 5 coloured Kanghi &amp;

Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures in-  
laid in wood etc., etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower  
stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue)

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 29, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|  |         |     |
|--|---------|-----|
| Best Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa  | lb.     | 21  |
| " Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk                 | "       | 21  |
| " Roast, — Shiu                          | "       | 19  |
| " Breast, — Ngau Lam                     | "       | 16  |
| " Soup, — Tong Yuk                       | "       | 22  |
| " Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa                   | "       | 33  |
| " do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau             | "       | 26  |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Cheung                | "       | 12  |
| Ballock's Brains, — No                   | per set | 12  |
| " Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li               | each    | 50  |
| " corned, — Ham Ngau Li                  | "       | 60  |
| " Head, — Ngau Tau                       | "       | 14  |
| " Heart, — Ngau Sum                      | "       | 22  |
| " Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin                 | "       | 12  |
| " Feet, — Ngau Keuk                      | "       | 12  |
| " Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu                    | "       | 20  |
| " Tail, — Ngau Mei                       | "       | 13  |
| " Liver, — Ngau Kon                      | "       | 6   |
| " Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To           | "       | 120 |
| Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk | set     | 120 |
| Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat            | lb.     | 26  |
| " Leg, — Yeung Pei                       | "       | 24  |
| " Shoulder, — Yeung Shau                 | "       | 27  |
| " Saddle, —                              | "       | 27  |
| Pigs' Chittlings, — Chu Chong            | "       | 27  |
| " Brains, — Chu No                       | per set | 14  |
| " Feet, — Chu Keuk                       | lb.     | 14  |
| " Fry, — Chu Chap                        | "       | 16  |
| " Head, — Chu Tau                        | "       | 12  |
| " Heart, — Chu Sum                       | each    | 12  |
| " Kidneys, — Chu Yiu                     | "       | 18  |
| " Liver, — Chu Kon                       | lb.     | 30  |
| " Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat                   | "       | 26  |
| " Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk                  | "       | 30  |
| " Leg, — Chu Pei                         | "       | 20  |
| " Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau                 | "       | 60  |
| Sheep's Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk  | set     | 60  |
| " Heart, — Yeung Sam                     | each    | 12  |
| " Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu                   | lb.     | 27  |
| " Liver, — Yeung Kon                     | "       | 22  |
| Sucking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai       | "       | 22  |
| Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau             | "       | 27  |
| " Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau              | "       | 19  |
| " Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk                  | "       | 20  |
| " Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung           | "       | 20  |
| " Lard, — Chu Yau                        | "       | 22  |

## POULTRY.

|                                |         |    |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|
| Chicken, — Kai Tsai            | lb.     | 30 |
| Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai | "       | 30 |
| Ducks, — Ap                    | "       | 24 |
| Doves, — Pan Kai               | "       | 18 |
| Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking) | per doz | 24 |
| " Fowls, Canton, — Kai         | lb.     | 34 |
| " Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai        | "       | 28 |
| " Geese, — Ngo                 | "       | 24 |
| Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap     | each    | 30 |
| " Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap    | "       | 25 |
| " Snipe, — Sha Tsai            | lb.     | 23 |
| " Turkeys, Cock, — Fo Kai Kung | "       | 45 |
| " Hen, — Na                    | "       | 45 |

## FISH.

|                                       |     |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Barbel, — Ka Yu                       | lb. | 18 |
| Bream, — Pin Yu                       | "   | 20 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu | "   | 17 |
| Carp, — Li Yu                         | "   | 22 |
| Catfish, — Chik Yu                    | "   | 15 |
| Codfish, — Man Yu                     | "   | 16 |
| Crabs, — Hai                          | "   | 24 |
| Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu                 | "   | 18 |
| Doby, — Sha Mang Yu                   | "   | 14 |
| Dace, — Wong Mei Lap                  | "   | 15 |
| Dog Fish, — Ti To Sha                 | "   | 12 |
| Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man               | "   | 13 |
| " Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu           | "   | 20 |
| Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin              | "   | 32 |
| Frogs, — Tin Kai                      | "   | 33 |
| Garoupa, — Shak Pan                   | "   | 45 |
| Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu                 | "   | 18 |
| Herrings, — Tso Pak                   | "   | 23 |
| Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap            | "   | 28 |
| Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu                  | "   | 20 |
| Loach, — Wu Yu                        | "   | 26 |
| Lobsters, — Lung Ha                   | "   | 30 |
| Mackerel, — Chi Yu                    | "   | 20 |
| Monk Fish, — Mong Yu                  | "   | 32 |
| Mullet, — Chai Yu                     | "   | 20 |
| Oysters, — Shang Ho                   | "   | 24 |
| Porcupine Fish, — Kai Kung Yu         | "   | 12 |
| Pike, — Fa Pan Fong                   | "   | 18 |
| Plaice, — Pan Yu                      | "   | 14 |
| Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong           | "   | 28 |
| Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong           | "   | 32 |
| Prawns, — Ming Ha                     | "   | 40 |
| Ray, — Pai Pa Fha                     | "   | 18 |
| Rock Fish, — Phok Kau Kung            | "   | 18 |
| Roach, — Chun Yu                      | "   | 12 |
| Salmon, — Ma Yau                      | "   | 35 |
| Shark, — Sha Yu                       | "   | 8  |
| Skate, — Po Yu                        | "   | 24 |
| Shrimps, — Ha                         | "   | 32 |
| Snapper, — Lay Yu                     | "   | 32 |
| Soles, — Tai Sha Yu                   | "   | 20 |
| Tench, — Wan Yu                       | "   | 20 |
| Turbot, — Cho Yu                      | "   | 20 |
| Turtles, small, fresh, — Keat Yu      | "   | 64 |

## FRUITS.

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| Almonds, — Hang Yan                               | lb. | 35 |
| Apples, (California) — Kam Shan Ping Kho          | "   | 18 |
| " (Chefoo) — Tie Chun Ping Kho                    | "   | 18 |
| " Small, — Hoi Tong                               | "   | 18 |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chia | lb. | 8  |
| " (Indes), Macao, — San Heung Chia                | "   | 8  |
| Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lut                    | "   | 15 |

## 肉食

|   |      |    |
|---|------|----|
| Carambola, — Yeung To                     | each | 10 |
| Coconuts, — Ye Tse                        | each | 12 |
| Grapes, — Po Tai Tse                      | lb.  | 3  |
| Lemons, China, — Ling Mung                | "    | 10 |
| " America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung           | "    | 10 |
| Lichess Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone     | "    | 30 |
| " Fresh, —                                | "    | 30 |
| Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching | lb.  | 10 |
| " (Sweet)                                 | "    | 10 |
| Pears, (American), — K'u San Shoot Lay    | "    | 10 |
| " (Canton), — Chai Li                     | "    | 10 |
| Peanuts, — Fa Shang                       | "    | 10 |
| Persimmons Large, — Hung Tse              | "    | 8  |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Fan Ti Po Lo  | each | 1  |
| " 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo                 | "    | 1  |
| Plantain, — Tai Chiu                      | lb.  | 3  |
| Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai                 | "    | 15 |
| Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau               | each | 15 |
| " Shanghai, — Lo Kwai                     | "    | 15 |
| Walnuts, — Hop To                         | lb.  | 15 |
| " Green, — Sang Hop Tao                   | "    | 15 |
| Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa      | each | 1  |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|   |      |    |
|---|------|----|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb.  | 1  |
| " Cheuk                                   | "    | 1  |
| Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau | "    | 1  |
| " (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin     | "    | 1  |
| " Sprout, — Ah Chai                       | "    | 10 |
| " Long, — Tau Kok                         | "    | 10 |
| Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau                | each | 8  |
| Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa                   | "    | 8  |
| Brijais, Green, — Ching Yuen Kwa          | "    | 8  |
| " Red, — Hung Ke                          | "    | 6  |
| Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsai    | "    | 10 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsai              | "    | 14 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shan            | lb.  | 8  |
| Carrots, — Kam Shan                       | "    | 12 |
| Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsai          | "    | 12 |
| Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu            | "    | 30 |
| " Red, — Hung Pa Chiu                     | "    | 18 |
| " Green, — Ching Lap Chiu                 | "    | 12 |
| Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Cha Liu     | "    | 10 |
| Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa                    | "    | 10 |
| Garlic, — Sun Tau                         | "    | 8  |
| Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung            | "    | 6  |
| " old, — Lo Keung                         | "    | 8  |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan         | "    | 15 |
| Indian Corn, — Suk Mai                    | each | 1  |
| Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsai               | "    | 1  |
| Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai                 | lb.  | 6  |
| " Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai             | "    | 8  |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko          | "    | 35 |
| Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa      | each | 12 |
| Okroes, —                                 | "    | 12 |
| Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau          | "    | 8  |
| " Green, — Shang Chong                    | "    | 8  |
| " Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau        | "    | 8  |
| Parsley, — Kun Tsai                       | "    | 10 |
| Green Peas, — Ching Tau                   | "    | 10 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu                | "    | 3  |
| " Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Sha Tsai         | "    | 3  |
| " Japan, — Yut Pan Sha Tsai               | "    | 3  |
| " American, — Fa Ki Sha Tsai              | "    | 3  |
| " Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsai            | "    | 3  |
| Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa                       | "    | 3  |
| Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai                | "    | 5  |
| Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong               | "    | 12 |
| Sage, — Tse So                            | "    | 12 |
| Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau                 | "    | 8  |
| Spinach, — Yin Tsai                       | "    | 5  |
| Tomatoes, — Kan Ke                        | "    | 8  |
| Taro, — Wu Tau                            | "    | 6  |
| Turnips, Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak           | "    | 5  |
| " English, — Yeung Lo Pak                 | "    | 4  |
| Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa              | "    | 4  |
| " (American), — Ka-san Chit Kwa           | "    | 4  |
| Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsai             | "    | 15 |
| " Lily root, — Lin Ngau                   | "    | 8  |
| Yams, — To Shu                            | "    | 8  |
| " English, — Yeung Kan Choi               | "    | 1  |
| " Tau                                     | "    | 1  |

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## DIARY OF WAR.

(Can. continued from back of Page 8).

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russian in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassee, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Ramans Drift and Swakopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory of the Allies is complete. Allies make substantial progress at many points.

Jan. 17.—Russians seize important Karibaba Pass in the Carpathians, bordering on Transylvania.

Jan. 18.—Announced that after three days' fighting the Russians register complete success over the Turks at Karagun, annihilating their rearguard and pursuing the remnant of the army. Herr Kuehn resigns post of Secretary to the German Treasury.

Jan. 19.—Two German aeroplanes captured near Bar-le-Duc. German warships drop bombs on Yarmouth and King's Lynn, killing two men and two women and damaging property.

Jan. 20.—Russian destroyer sinks twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhava. Fierce fighting in France.

Jan. 21.—General Falkenhayn resigns post as German Minister for War, being succeeded by General von Hindenburg. British steamer Durward sunk by German submarine near the mouth of the Meuse.

Jan. 22.—Announced that Allies have made good general progress in past three days, despite severe German attacks. British naval seaplanes drop bombs on German submarines and guns at Zebrugga.

Jan. 23.—Announced that Germans attempted to pierce British line at St. Omer, advancing in massed formation, but were

## "KILL ALL YOUR PRISONERS."

German Barbarity Now Proved Officially.

The French Consulate General notifies us that General Joffre has issued an army order, dated December 17, in which he declares:—"We have proof that a lieutenant commanding the seventh company of the 112th Bavarian Infantry Regiment communicated to his men the following order, issued by the general commanding the 55th brigade of the 14th Bavarian Corps: Henceforth no prisoners will be made. All prisoners must be put to death, and the wounded, with or without arms, must also be put to death. Prisoners, even when taken in large bodies, must be put to death. No living man must be left behind us. This order was carried out, as interrogations of German prisoners prove that numbers of French prisoners were shot dead."

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Feb., 1915.

|         |   |       |
|---------|---|-------|
|         | 1914.   | 1915. |
| Typhoon | 1914. 4th. Below 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111st. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 157th. 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